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Prepared by Labor and Economic Research Section
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STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

BALANCE OF STATE (LESS KANAWHA COUNTY AND NORTHERN PANHANDLE SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS)

KANAWHA COUNTY SERVICE DELIVERY AREA

NORTHERN PANHANDLE SERVICE DELIVERY AREA

Fiscal Year 1989

Program Year 1988

(July 1, 1988 - June 30, 1989)

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West Virginia Department of Employment Security
Affiliated with the U. S. Department of Labor
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PREFACE

This report is designed to provide comprehensive information relating to projected estimates of manpower statistics based upon previous labor market conditions and current indicators. Updated occupational, industrial, and labor force data are presented. In this report, emphasis is on statistical tables, with only brief narratives summarizing the highlights of the economic activity. This publication is intended for release to public officials, manpower and community planners, and any individuals who may be concerned about the economy and social welfare of West Virginia.

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I. DESCRIPTION OF STATE

West Virginia is the only state contained entirely within the Appalachian Region. Its economy has been profoundly affected by geography. The interaction between the West Virginian and his land is a common thread throughout the history of the state.

The rugged terrain and the bountiful deposits of coal, oil, salt, limestone, and clay shaped the nature of the state's economic development. If one views the mountains and not the mineral supply, West Virginia would closely resemble one of the rural New England states such as Vermont or New Hampshire. But there are profound economic differences. The fact that the terrain made it more profitable to take the fuels to the factories, rather than the reverse, determined the economic development of West Virginia.

Economies based upon the extraction of minerals are generally slower to evolve into "mature" economies than are more broadly based ones. A sense of impermanence of the source of the communities' wealth retarded investment. Also, because most owners of the state's economic resources were based in eastern cities, West Virginia had an extremely large number of absentee landlords. As a consequence of these and several other factors, economic growth was impeded both in the public and private sectors.

II. HIGHLIGHTS AND CONCLUSIONS

A. Economic Developments and Projected Industry Outlooks

The decade of the 1970s was a decade of growth in West Virginia. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment went from 516,500 in 1970 to 658,600 in 1979. This represented the addition of an average of 16,000 new jobs per year. This period was followed by four years in which West Virginia lost an average of 19,000 jobs each year. By 1983 nonagricultural wage and salary employment had decreased to 582,300. The economy improved somewhat in 1984, and the improvement, though slight, continued through FY 1986. Nonagricultural employment for FY 1987 was down slightly but has shown improvement in recent months.

Employment shifts continue to occur as the economy of West Virginia follows the national trend of decreasing employment in manufacturing and mining and increasing employment in trade and services. Because of the level of pay in trade and service jobs, the impact on the economy is less than if these increases were in manufacturing and mining jobs.

Recent trends are expected to continue through FY 1989. The addition of 11,300 net nonagricultural jobs from FY 1987, to 608,200 in FY 1989 represents an improvement of less than 1 percent per year. Manufacturing continues to lose jobs. The principal decline will be felt in the stone, clay and glass sector, with a projection of 8,500 jobs in FY 1989. This is a drop of 700 jobs from FY 1987, and can be attributed to the closing of a major glass plant.

Overall, durable goods in FY 1989 should stand at about 47,900, down 500 from FY 1987. Nondurables should experience about the same loss, as chemicals and allied products stabilize and apparel, leather goods and food products continue to decline. A chemical company in the Kanawha Valley recently announced its intention to expand its chemical operations. It is too early to assess what effect this may have on employment, but it should be favorable. In total, manufacturing employment is expected to drop 1,000 between FY 1987 and FY 1989.

Mining employment has shown modest increases recently; however, it is difficult to tell how much of this increase is due to stockpiling of coal in anticipation of a labor-management dispute at the end of the current contract period. In all, mining employment should improve 1,000 between FY 1987 and FY 1989. Construction employment has been expanding slowly and should add 1,000 by FY 1989. A major employer opened its regional billing center in Charleston this past year, but despite this gain, the transportation and utilities group will fall 300 below FY 1987 levels.

Trade is expected to add 5,500 over the period, climbing to 143,100 in FY 1989. The wholesale sector, which lost employment during FY 1987, is expected to grow modestly and add 500 by FY 1989. Retail trade will expand by 5,000 led by eating and drinking places which continue to expand. Food stores and auto dealers and service stations should increase 500 and 600 respectively. The number of small branch banks continues to grow and will account for an increase of 400 in the finance, insurance and real estate sector.

Although the growth rate for services has slowed somewhat during the past few years, this sector will add 5,000 during the two-year period. The growth in business and repair services continues to slow but should add 500 by 1989. Health services will continue its growth due to the increase of 24-hour emergency care facilities which are becoming common in most areas. Employment growth should be general across the service sector.

Due to the current fiscal condition and the emphasis toward consolidation of schools, state and local government will each experience losses in employment during the projected period. Federal government employment should remain stable.

B. Population and Labor Force Characteristics and Trends

It is estimated that the state has lost 2 percent of its 1980 census population. Much of this decline can be attributed to the economic travail which has persisted since the start of the decade. This is indicated by the slippage in the labor force of approximately 56,000 during the fiscal years 1981-1987 period. The most significant losses were for males, both white and nonwhite, in the 20-35 age group. Closings and layoffs in the primary industries of mining, manufacturing, transportation, and construction were responsible. This group constituted a significant portion of employment in the primary industries. It includes the most mobile, who are able to seek greener pastures and who tend to have the least seniority.

C. Trends in Unemployment

Annual average total unemployment continued downward during fiscal year 1987. The number of unemployed fell by 7,500 over the year from 69,400 in fiscal year 1986 to 61,900 in fiscal year 1987. The early months of fiscal year 1988 reflect an even further decline in unemployment.

D. Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

Total insured unemployment in fiscal year 1987 averaged 20,860, a decrease from the 22,891 average in fiscal year 1986. The continued disparity with the greater levels of total unemployment illustrates the high number of benefit exhaustees who have dropped from the system. This phenomenon has spread over a wider range of industries than transpired in past years. The reduction in those unemployed 15 or more weeks is difficult to analyze as no empirical data exist on this group. However, the majority are likely to be benefit exhaustees, reinforcing the premise that there exists a significant group of those who have dropped from the system. The message Table 17 provides is that while insured unemployment rates are materially reduced, many of these people are still without jobs, an issue which needs to be addressed throughout the state.

III. JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT (JTPA)

Public Law 97-300 provides for job training programs. The law has as its concept a partnership between elected officials and the local employer community who plan for, administer, and evaluate programs. The system's management functions are carried out at the state level. This close involvement of the local employer community is designed to increase the relevance of skills taught and the quality of skill levels achieved, thus improving the placement and retention of trainees in unsubsidized jobs. The Job Training Partnership Act gives state governors the responsibility for designating the sub-state service delivery areas (SDAs) which are both planning districts and actual service areas. These areas embrace the whole of West Virginia. The JTPA contains guidelines and procedures by which these areas are designated and its programs are to be administered.

A free informational packet containing additional JTPA data is available upon request to the address on the inside front of this publication.

West Virginia's service delivery areas include:

1. West Virginia, less Kanawha County, and less Northern Panhandle
2. Kanawha County
3. Northern Panhandle (includes Brooke, Hancock, Marshall, Ohio, Tyler and Wetzel Counties)

Table 1

WEST VIRGINIA
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX
1980 CENSUS AND PROJECTED FISCAL YEAR 1989*

Age	Total*		Fiscal Year 1989			
	Census Data** 1980	Fiscal Year 1989	White		Nonwhite	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	1,949,644	1,905,400	884,083	946,463	35,133	39,721
0-4	145,583	131,353	63,768	60,779	3,427	3,379
5-9	152,802	143,326	70,557	66,545	3,264	2,960
10-14	157,489	152,093	74,386	71,127	3,456	3,124
15-19	174,204	152,856	75,402	71,074	3,649	2,731
20-24	172,688	143,346	68,250	68,980	2,995	3,121
25-29	160,954	150,547	70,550	73,902	2,885	3,210
30-34	144,649	140,790	66,661	68,264	2,729	3,130
35-39	109,878	143,622	69,660	69,110	2,218	2,634
40-44	97,541	107,615	51,879	52,050	1,744	1,942
45-49	93,307	95,962	45,421	47,651	1,381	1,509
50-54	104,805	90,068	41,166	46,398	995	1,509
55-59	105,219	99,807	44,964	51,474	1,204	2,165
60-64	92,657	96,945	42,773	50,906	1,339	1,927
65-69	82,953	82,762	34,870	45,145	1,117	1,630
70-74	64,345	70,620	28,097	39,782	1,038	1,703
75 & Over	90,570	103,688	35,679	63,276	1,692	3,041

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding.

*Calendar year 1980 total is U. S. Census and fiscal year 1989 total is estimate of civilian population.

**Source: General Population Characteristics, West Virginia, (PC80-1-B50), Volume 1, Chapter B, Part 50, Table 23, Page 34. U. S. Department of Commerce Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C., August 1982.

Table 1-A

WEST VIRGINIA, LESS KANAWHA COUNTY SERVICE DELIVERY AREA, LESS NORTHERN PANHANDLE SERVICE DELIVERY AREA, POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX 1980 CENSUS AND PROJECTED FISCAL YEAR 1989*

	Total*		Fiscal Year 1989			
			White		Nonwhite	
Age	Census Data** 1980	Fiscal Year 1989	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	1,510,504	1,481,400	691,790	735,286	25,560	28,764
0-4	115,151	105,393	51,373	49,061	2,512	2,447
5-9	121,126	115,130	56,719	53,919	2,324	2,168
10-14	124,681	122,736	60,152	57,666	2,611	2,307
15-19	136,814	122,459	60,799	57,031	2,795	1,834
20-24	134,492	114,063	54,304	55,184	2,280	2,295
25-29	123,570	116,091	55,515	56,235	2,092	2,249
30-34	111,872	105,934	51,204	50,697	1,888	2,145
35-39	84,987	109,676	54,394	51,967	1,454	1,861
40-44	75,138	80,418	38,832	39,085	1,148	1,353
45-49	70,754	73,826	35,481	36,554	811	980
50-54	78,077	68,858	31,410	35,489	747	1,212
55-59	79,489	76,877	34,714	39,669	893	1,601
60-64	70,618	73,442	32,232	38,655	1,058	1,497
65-69	63,812	62,280	26,016	34,262	852	1,150
70-74	49,689	54,373	21,299	30,939	778	1,357
75 & Over	70,234	79,844	27,346	48,873	1,317	2,308

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding.

*Calendar year 1980 total is U. S. Census and fiscal year 1989 total is estimate of civilian population.

**Source: General Population Characteristics, West Virginia.

Table 1-B

KANAWHA COUNTY SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX
1980 CENSUS AND PROJECTED FISCAL YEAR 1989*

Age	Total*		Fiscal Year 1989			
	Census Data** 1980	Fiscal Year 1989	White		Nonwhite	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	231,414	224,000	98,480	110,627	6,842	8,051
0-4	16,444	14,700	6,749	6,488	734	729
5-9	16,220	15,726	7,506	6,911	724	585
10-14	16,296	15,661	7,366	7,100	625	570
15-19	19,010	15,282	6,928	7,115	592	647
20-24	20,012	15,421	7,180	7,094	568	579
25-29	20,460	18,738	8,107	9,293	563	775
30-34	18,052	19,350	8,687	9,336	593	734
35-39	13,502	17,455	8,045	8,381	484	545
40-44	11,881	12,957	5,951	6,253	362	391
45-49	12,058	11,288	4,896	5,614	398	380
50-54	14,330	11,363	4,958	6,118	141	146
55-59	13,735	13,330	5,714	6,947	204	465
60-64	11,793	12,461	5,401	6,547	212	301
65-69	9,897	10,312	4,176	5,593	183	360
70-74	7,542	8,202	3,212	4,533	203	254
75 & Over	10,182	11,754	3,604	7,304	256	590

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding.

*Calendar year 1980 total is U. S. Census and fiscal year 1989 total is estimate of civilian population.

**Source: General Population Characteristics, West Virginia.

Table 1-C

NORTHERN PANHANDLE SERVICE DELIVERY AREA POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX 1980 CENSUS AND PROJECTED FISCAL YEAR 1989*

Age	Total*		Fiscal Year 1989			
	Census Data** 1980	Fiscal Year 1989	White		Nonwhite	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	207,726	200,000	93,813	100,550	2,731	2,906
0-4	13,988	11,260	5,646	5,230	181	203
5-9	15,456	12,470	6,332	5,715	216	207
10-14	16,512	13,696	6,868	6,361	220	247
15-19	18,380	15,115	7,675	6,928	262	250
20-24	18,184	13,862	6,766	6,702	147	247
25-29	16,924	15,718	6,928	8,374	230	186
30-34	14,725	15,506	6,770	8,231	248	257
35-39	11,389	16,491	7,221	8,762	280	228
40-44	10,522	14,240	7,096	6,712	234	198
45-49	10,495	10,848	5,044	5,483	172	149
50-54	12,398	9,847	4,798	4,791	107	151
55-59	11,995	9,600	4,536	4,858	107	99
60-64	10,246	11,042	5,140	5,704	69	129
65-69	9,244	10,170	4,678	5,290	82	120
70-74	7,114	8,045	3,586	4,310	57	92
75 & Over	10,154	12,090	4,729	7,099	119	143

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding.

*Calendar year 1980 total is U. S. Census and fiscal year 1989 total is estimate of civilian population.

**Source: General Population Characteristics, West Virginia.

Table 2

WEST VIRGINIA COMPOSITION OF THE LABOR FORCE
CENSUS DATA 1980 AND PROJECTED FISCAL YEAR 1989*

	Total				Male				Female			
	Labor Force**		Participation Rate		Labor Force**		Participation Rate		Labor Force**		Participation Rate	
Age and Race	CD 1980	FY 1989	CD 1980	FY 1989	CD 1980	FY 1989	CD 1980	FY 1989	CD 1980	FY 1989	CD 1980	FY 1989
Total	753.1	757.9	51.6	53.1	473.7	444.7	68.3	66.7	279.4	313.2	36.5	41.2
16-17	15.5	12.9	22.3	24.1	9.2	7.5	25.8	27.1	6.3	5.4	18.6	20.8
18-19	34.5	28.9	49.4	53.7	19.5	15.9	55.8	58.7	15.0	13.0	43.0	48.7
20-24	113.1	86.6	65.5	70.8	67.5	42.9	79.3	82.8	45.6	43.7	52.0	62.0
25-34	214.4	218.0	70.2	76.9	139.9	130.9	91.8	95.0	74.5	87.1	48.6	59.8
35-44	144.8	196.5	69.7	77.6	93.2	119.6	90.7	92.7	51.5	76.9	49.1	62.0
45-64	210.2	199.7	53.1	52.5	132.0	119.7	71.4	66.9	78.2	80.0	37.0	39.7
65 & Over	20.6	15.3	8.6	5.5	12.3	8.2	12.6	7.2	8.3	7.1	5.9	4.3
White, Total	727.9	731.4	51.8	53.3	460.2	430.5	68.8	67.1	267.7	300.9	36.4	41.2
16-17	15.1	12.2	22.7	24.0	9.0	7.1	26.4	27.0	6.1	5.1	18.7	20.7
18-19	33.4	27.5	50.3	54.0	19.0	15.1	57.3	59.0	14.5	12.4	43.3	49.0
20-24	108.9	83.6	66.0	71.8	65.4	41.6	80.3	84.4	43.5	42.0	52.0	62.5
25-34	206.7	210.2	70.2	77.0	135.6	126.6	92.2	95.3	71.0	83.6	48.3	59.6
35-44	140.3	190.8	69.7	77.7	90.6	116.5	90.8	93.1	49.6	74.3	48.9	61.7
45-64	203.8	192.8	53.2	52.5	128.7	115.9	71.6	67.1	75.0	76.9	36.9	39.6
65 & Over	19.8	14.3	8.7	5.4	11.8	7.7	12.6	7.0	7.9	6.6	5.9	4.2
Nonwhite, Total	25.2	26.5	45.7	48.4	13.5	14.2	54.5	55.7	11.7	12.3	38.6	42.0
16-17	0.5	0.7	15.1	25.9	0.2	0.4	13.7	28.6	0.3	0.3	16.4	23.1
18-19	1.1	1.4	31.8	48.3	0.5	0.8	29.2	53.3	0.6	0.6	35.0	42.9
20-24	4.2	3.0	54.7	51.7	2.1	1.3	57.2	52.0	2.1	1.7	52.5	51.5
25-34	7.7	7.8	68.6	75.0	4.3	4.3	80.9	86.0	3.4	3.5	57.6	64.8
35-44	4.5	5.7	70.8	77.0	2.6	3.1	86.2	81.6	1.9	2.6	56.7	72.2
45-64	6.4	6.9	49.5	52.3	3.3	3.8	62.6	61.3	3.1	3.1	40.6	44.3
65 & Over	0.8	1.0	7.9	8.1	0.5	0.5	11.2	9.8	0.3	0.5	5.6	6.8

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding.
*Based on Current Population Survey estimates.
**In thousands.

Table 2-A

WEST VIRGINIA, LESS KANAWHA COUNTY SERVICE DELIVERY AREA, LESS NORTHERN PANHANDLE SERVICE DELIVERY AREA, COMPOSITION OF THE LABOR FORCE
CENSUS DATA 1980 AND PROJECTED FISCAL YEAR 1989*

	Total				Male				Female			
	Labor Force**		Participation Rate		Labor Force**		Participation Rate		Labor Force**		Participation Rate	
Age and Race	CD 1980	FY 1989	CD 1980	FY 1989	CD 1980	FY 1989	CD 1980	FY 1989	CD 1980	FY 1989	CD 1980	FY 1989
Total	563.0	580.0	50.2	52.1	358.0	340.5	66.8	65.2	205.0	239.5	35.0	40.5
16-19	37.7	32.8	34.5	38.7	22.1	18.8	39.6	42.9	15.7	14.0	29.2	34.1
20-24	85.7	66.7	63.7	70.3	52.0	31.3	78.2	82.6	33.7	35.4	49.5	62.1
25-34	162.4	168.2	69.0	76.9	107.1	102.3	91.3	94.9	55.3	65.9	46.8	59.5
35-44	110.1	152.7	68.7	79.0	71.6	93.4	89.8	92.2	38.5	59.3	47.8	64.8
45-64	152.0	149.8	50.8	50.5	96.1	89.5	68.6	70.5	56.0	60.3	35.2	32.8
65 & Over	15.1	9.8	8.2	4.4	9.1	5.2	11.9	5.7	6.0	4.6	5.5	3.5

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding.
*Based on Current Population Survey estimates.
**In thousands.

Table 2-B

KANAWHA COUNTY SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
COMPOSITION OF THE LABOR FORCE
CENSUS DATA 1980 AND PROJECTED FISCAL YEAR 1989*

	Total				Male				Female			
	Labor Force**		Participation Rate		Labor Force**		Participation Rate		Labor Force**		Participation Rate	
Age and Race	CD 1980	FY 1989	CD 1980	FY 1989	CD 1980	FY 1989	CD 1980	FY 1989	CD 1980	FY 1989	CD 1980	FY 1989
Total	104.2	100.0	58.3	57.2	61.5	56.2	74.0	70.1	42.7	43.8	44.6	46.2
16-19	6.5	4.5	42.8	37.1	3.5	2.3	45.4	39.0	3.1	2.2	40.2	35.3
20-24	15.0	11.3	74.7	73.0	8.1	6.3	85.1	80.7	6.9	5.0	65.3	65.1
25-34	29.3	29.3	76.1	76.9	17.9	16.3	93.8	90.8	11.4	13.0	58.7	64.5
35-44	19.1	23.4	75.2	77.0	11.6	13.4	94.0	90.5	7.5	10.0	57.4	64.2
45-64	31.3	28.5	60.4	58.8	18.8	16.3	79.1	74.2	12.6	12.2	44.6	46.2
65 & Over	3.0	3.0	10.7	9.9	1.7	1.6	15.5	13.7	1.3	1.4	7.6	7.6

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding.
*Based on Current Population Survey estimates.
**In thousands.

Table 2-C

NORTHERN PANHANDLE SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
COMPOSITION OF THE LABOR FORCE
CENSUS DATA 1980 AND PROJECTED FISCAL YEAR 1989*

	Total				Male				Female			
	Labor Force**		Participation Rate		Labor Force**		Participation Rate		Labor Force**		Participation Rate	
Age and Race	CD 1980	FY 1989	CD 1980	FY 1989	CD 1980	FY 1989	CD 1980	FY 1989	CD 1980	FY 1989	CD 1980	FY 1989
Total	85.9	78.0	54.2	48.9	54.2	48.1	72.5	64.1	31.7	29.9	37.9	35.4
16-19	5.8	4.4	38.8	36.9	3.2	2.2	21.4	37.6	2.6	2.2	17.3	36.1
20-24	12.4	8.7	68.4	62.6	7.3	5.4	81.8	77.5	5.1	3.3	55.4	47.8
25-34	22.7	20.5	71.8	65.7	14.9	12.3	93.7	87.0	7.8	8.2	49.6	48.1
35-44	15.6	20.4	71.1	66.3	10.0	12.8	93.7	86.0	5.5	7.6	49.5	47.9
45-64	26.8	21.4	59.4	51.9	17.2	14.0	81.0	70.0	9.6	7.5	40.3	34.9
65 & Over	2.6	2.5	9.6	8.4	1.5	1.4	14.2	10.8	1.0	1.1	6.6	6.5

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding.
*Based on Current Population Survey estimates.
**In thousands.

Table 3

WEST VIRGINIA
POPULATION BY RACE, BY COUNTY
CENSUS: 1970 AND 1980

County	POPULATION									
	Total		White				Nonwhite			
	1970	1980	1970		1980		1970		1980	
			Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
West Virginia	1,744,237	1,949,644	1,673,481	95.9	1,874,751	96.2	70,756	4.1	74,893	3.8
Barbour	14,030	16,639	13,846	98.7	16,416	98.7	184	1.3	223	1.3
Berkeley	36,356	46,775	34,933	96.1	44,764	95.7	1,423	3.9	2,011	4.3
Boone	25,118	30,447	24,801	98.7	30,064	98.7	317	1.3	383	1.3
Braxton	12,666	13,894	12,565	99.2	13,795	99.3	101	0.8	99	0.7
Brooke	30,443	31,117	30,139	99.0	30,792	99.0	304	1.0	325	1.0
Cabell	106,918	106,835	102,245	95.6	101,627	95.1	4,673	4.4	5,208	4.9
Calhoun	7,046	8,250	7,038	99.9	8,187	99.2	8	0.1	63	0.8
Clay	9,330	11,265	9,322	99.9	11,246	99.8	8	0.1	19	0.2
Doddridge	6,389	7,433	6,373	99.7	7,406	99.6	16	0.3	27	0.4
Fayette	49,332	57,863	43,987	89.2	53,276	92.1	5,345	10.8	4,587	7.9
Gilmer	7,782	8,334	7,759	99.7	8,256	99.1	23	0.3	78	0.9
Grant	8,607	10,210	8,461	98.3	10,059	98.5	146	1.7	151	1.5
Greenbrier	32,090	37,665	30,417	94.8	35,992	95.6	1,673	5.2	1,673	4.4
Hampshire	11,710	14,867	11,602	99.1	14,714	99.0	108	0.9	153	1.0
Hancock	39,749	40,418	38,363	96.5	39,183	96.9	1,386	3.5	1,235	3.1
Hardy	8,855	10,030	8,625	97.4	9,816	97.9	230	2.6	214	2.1
Harrison	73,028	77,710	71,855	98.4	76,384	98.3	1,173	1.6	1,326	1.7
Jackson	20,903	25,794	20,886	99.9	25,711	99.7	17	0.1	83	0.3
Jefferson	21,280	30,302	18,510	87.0	27,389	90.4	2,770	13.0	2,913	9.6
Kanawha	229,515	231,414	215,908	94.1	215,953	93.3	13,607	5.9	15,461	6.7
Lewis	17,847	18,813	17,720	99.3	18,672	99.3	127	0.7	141	0.7
Lincoln	18,912	23,675	18,896	99.9	23,632	99.8	16	0.1	43	0.2
Logan	46,269	50,679	43,396	93.8	48,290	95.3	2,873	6.2	2,389	4.7
McDowell	50,666	49,899	41,504	81.9	42,401	85.0	9,162	18.1	7,498	15.0
Marion	61,356	65,789	58,953	96.1	63,186	96.0	2,403	3.9	2,603	4.0
Marshall	37,598	41,608	37,306	99.2	41,198	99.0	292	0.8	410	1.0
Mason	24,306	27,045	23,997	98.7	26,799	99.1	309	1.3	246	0.9
Mercer	63,206	73,942	57,815	91.5	68,483	92.6	5,391	8.5	5,459	7.4
Mineral	23,109	27,234	22,404	96.9	26,334	96.7	705	3.1	900	3.3
Mingo	32,780	37,336	31,386	95.7	36,162	96.9	1,394	4.3	1,174	3.1
Monongalia	63,714	75,024	62,277	97.7	72,270	96.3	1,437	2.3	2,754	3.7
Monroe	11,272	12,873	10,737	95.3	12,611	98.0	535	4.7	262	2.0
Morgan	8,547	10,711	8,425	98.6	10,583	98.8	122	1.4	128	1.2
Nicholas	22,552	28,126	22,513	99.8	28,051	99.7	39	0.2	75	0.3
Ohio	63,439	61,389	61,282	96.6	58,876	95.9	2,157	3.4	2,513	4.1
Pendleton	7,031	7,910	6,879	97.8	7,713	97.5	152	2.2	197	2.5
Pleasants	7,274	8,236	7,234	99.5	8,207	99.6	40	0.5	29	0.4
Pocahontas	8,870	9,919	8,729	98.4	9,814	98.9	141	1.6	105	1.1
Preston	25,455	30,460	25,342	99.6	30,322	99.5	113	0.4	138	0.5
Putnam	27,625	38,181	27,597	99.9	38,012	99.6	28	0.1	169	0.4
Raleigh	70,080	86,821	62,963	89.8	79,408	91.5	7,117	10.2	7,413	8.5
Randolph	24,596	28,734	24,357	99.0	28,385	98.8	239	1.0	349	1.2
Ritchie	10,145	11,442	10,128	99.8	11,422	99.8	17	0.2	20	0.2
Roane	14,111	15,952	14,028	99.4	15,806	99.1	83	0.6	146	0.9
Summers	13,213	15,875	12,635	95.6	14,634	92.2	578	4.4	1,241	7.8
Taylor	13,878	16,584	13,714	98.8	16,411	99.0	164	1.2	173	1.0
Tucker	7,447	8,675	7,424	99.7	8,648	99.7	23	0.3	27	0.3
Tyler	9,929	11,320	9,913	99.8	11,297	99.8	16	0.2	23	0.2
Upshur	19,092	23,427	18,985	99.4	23,245	99.2	107	0.6	182	0.8
Wayne	37,581	46,021	37,512	99.8	45,902	99.7	69	0.2	119	0.3
Webster	9,809	12,245	9,800	99.9	12,228	99.9	9	0.1	17	0.1
Wetzel	20,314	21,874	20,296	99.9	21,800	99.7	18	0.1	74	0.3
Wirt	4,154	4,922	4,148	99.9	4,905	99.7	6	0.1	17	0.3
Wood	86,818	93,648	85,970	99.0	92,510	98.8	848	1.0	1,138	1.2
Wyoming	30,095	35,993	29,581	98.3	35,504	98.6	514	1.7	489	1.4

Source: General Population Characteristics, West Virginia. For 1970 data: (PC(1)B-50), Table 33, Pages 79-83. For 1980 data: (PC80-1-B50), Volume 1, Chapter B, Part 50, Table 53, Pages 144 -148. U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C., August 1971 (for 1970) and August 1982 (for 1980).

Table 3-A

WEST VIRGINIA AND SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS
POPULATION BY RACE
CENSUS: 1970 AND 1980

State & SDAs	POPULATION									
	Total		White				Nonwhite			
	1970	1980	1970		1980		1970		1980	
			Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
West Virginia	1,744,237	1,949,644	1,673,481	95.9	1,874,751	96.2	70,756	4.1	74,893	3.8
Kanawha County SDA	229,515	231,414	215,908	94.1	215,953	93.3	13,607	5.9	15,461	6.7
Northern Panhandle SDA*	201,472	207,726	197,299	97.9	203,146	97.8	4,173	2.1	4,580	2.2
Balance of State**	1,313,250	1,510,504	1,260,274	96.0	1,455,652	96.4	52,976	4.0	54,852	3.6

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*Counties within Northern Panhandle Service Delivery Area: Brooke, Hancock, Marshall, Ohio, Tyler and Wetzel.

**Balance of State is West Virginia less Kanawha County SDA and Northern Panhandle SDA.

Table 4

WEST VIRGINIA
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME, BY COUNTY
ANNUAL AVERAGES 1983 - 1984

	INCOME		1984
County	1983	1984	Rank
United States	$11,681	$12,772	(NA)
State of West Virginia	9,094	9,708	49th of 50 States
Metropolitan Portion	10,404	11,081	(NA)
Nonmetropolitan Portion	8,341	8,922	(NA)
Kanawha	11,748	12,499	1
Ohio	10,969	11,692	2
Wood	10,402	11,231	3
Hancock	10,553	11,165	4
Cabell	10,090	10,829	5
Marion	10,100	10,616	6
Putnam	9,901	10,377	7
Harrison	9,611	10,269	8
Monongalia	9,400	10,205	9
Berkeley	9,323	10,145	10
Wetzel	9,535	10,031	11
Jefferson	9,104	9,888	12
Raleigh	9,153	9,835	13
Pleasants	9,034	9,787	14
Mercer	9,132	9,747	15
Brooke	9,245	9,711	16
STATE AVERAGE	9,094	9,708	Average
Morgan	8,834	9,662	17
Marshall	9,118	9,587	18
Jackson	8,719	9,370	19
Lewis	8,401	8,936	20
Upshur	8,086	8,770	21
Greenbrier	8,186	8,743	22
Randolph	8,175	8,719	23
Nicholas	7,861	8,669	24
Mason	7,971	8,637	25
Logan	8,233	8,630	26
Boone	8,310	8,540	27
Mineral	8,030	8,525	Median 28
Grant	7,813	8,506	29
Tyler	8,052	8,489	30
Taylor	7,832	8,477	31
Fayette	7,880	8,412	32
Pocahontas	7,855	8,373	33
Barbour	8,018	8,357	34
Preston	7,820	8,354	35
Mingo	7,604	8,142	36
McDowell	7,634	8,048	37
Roane	7,365	7,975	38
Ritchie	7,301	7,898	39
Wayne	7,385	7,888	40
Wyoming	7,133	7,551	41
Braxton	6,994	7,548	42
Wirt	7,127	7,546	43
Summers	6,950	7,532	44
Gilmer	7,047	7,512	45
Hampshire	7,014	7,509	46
Hardy	6,437	7,402	47
Monroe	6,858	7,277	48
Tucker	6,740	7,269	49
Doddridge	6,529	6,891	50
Calhoun	6,292	6,707	51
Lincoln	6,110	6,427	52
Pendleton	5,643	6,339	53
Clay	6,038	6,172	54
Webster	5,714	6,108	55

Note: 1983 revised from previously published data.
NA Not applicable.
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Table 4-A

WEST VIRGINIA AND SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME
ANNUAL AVERAGES 1983 - 1984

State & SDAs	INCOME 1983	1984	1984 Rank
State of West Virginia	$ 9,094	9,708	49th of 50 States
Kanawha County SDA	11,748	12,499	(NA)
Northern Panhandle SDA*	9,950	10,523	(NA)
Balance of State**	8,580	9,183	(NA)

*Counties within Northern Panhandle Service Delivery Area: Brooke, Hancock, Marshall, Ohio, Tyler and Wetzel.

**Balance of State is West Virginia less Kanawha County SDA and Northern Panhandle SDA.

Table 5

WEST VIRGINIA
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT, BY INDUSTRY
ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR
FISCAL YEARS 1985 - 1987 AND
PROJECTED FISCAL YEAR 1989

Industry	Annual Averages					
	Fiscal Years					Projected Fiscal Year 1989
	1985*	1986*	1987*	1986 - 1987 Changes		
				Number*	Percent	
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment, Total	597.4	598.5	596.9	-1.6	-0.3	608.2
Manufacturing	91.0	87.8	86.2	-1.6	-1.8	85.2
Durable Goods	50.8	49.2	48.4	-0.8	-1.6	47.9
Stone, Clay, & Glass	10.1	9.8	9.2	-0.6	-6.1	8.5
Primary & Fabricated Metals	21.2	20.7	20.8	0.1	0.5	21.0
Electrical & Nonelectrical Machinery	9.4	8.7	8.1	-0.6	-6.9	8.0
Nondurable Goods	40.2	38.7	37.8	-0.9	-2.3	37.3
Chemicals & Allied Products	20.3	19.5	18.5	-1.0	-5.1	18.5
Nonmanufacturing	506.4	510.7	510.7	0.0	0.0	523.0
Mining	46.1	43.2	37.8	-5.4	-12.5	38.8
Bituminous Mining	39.2	37.0	32.5	-4.5	-12.2	33.5
Construction	22.7	22.7	23.3	0.6	2.6	24.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	38.8	37.6	36.6	-1.0	-2.7	36.3
Transportation	17.8	17.1	16.5	-0.6	-3.5	16.5
Communication	8.1	7.8	7.6	-0.2	-2.6	7.5
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	12.9	12.7	12.5	-0.2	-1.6	12.3
Trade, Wholesale & Retail	133.3	135.7	137.6	1.9	1.4	143.1
Wholesale Trade	30.4	30.0	29.1	-0.9	-3.0	29.6
Retail Trade	103.0	105.8	108.5	2.7	2.6	113.5
General Merchandise Stores	18.5	18.2	18.1	-0.1	-0.5	18.0
Food Stores	19.2	20.2	20.7	0.5	2.5	21.2
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	12.9	13.8	14.4	0.6	4.3	15.0
Eating & Drinking Places	28.0	28.9	30.1	1.2	4.2	32.6
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	23.4	23.6	23.8	0.2	0.8	24.2
Services	113.0	119.3	122.9	3.6	3.0	127.9
Business & Repair Services	15.0	16.6	17.5	0.9	5.4	18.0
Health Services	43.3	44.8	46.4	1.6	3.6	48.4
Government	129.2	128.5	128.7	0.2	0.2	128.4
Federal	15.4	15.5	15.5	0.0	0.0	15.5
State	42.1	40.1	40.6	0.5	1.2	40.5
Local	71.8	72.9	72.6	-0.3	-0.4	72.4

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding. March 1987 benchmark.
*In thousands.

Table 5-A

WEST VIRGINIA, LESS KANAWHA COUNTY SERVICE DELIVERY AREA, LESS NORTHERN PANHANDLE SERVICE DELIVERY AREA, NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT, BY INDUSTRY ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR FISCAL YEARS 1985 - 1987 AND PROJECTED FISCAL YEAR 1989

Industry	Annual Averages					
	Fiscal Years					Projected Fiscal Year 1989
	1985*	1986*	1987*	1986 - 1987 Changes		
				Number*	Percent	
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment, Total	431.4	433.2	431.1	-2.1	-0.5	440.8
Manufacturing	60.0	57.7	56.6	-1.1	-1.9	55.2
Durable Goods	35.4	34.1	33.1	-1.0	-2.9	32.2
Nondurable Goods	24.6	23.8	23.5	-0.3	-1.3	23.0
Nonmanufacturing	371.4	375.5	374.6	-0.9	-0.2	385.6
Mining	41.7	39.2	34.2	-5.0	-12.8	35.2
Bituminous Mining	35.5	33.7	29.6	-4.1	-12.2	30.6
Construction	16.8	16.9	17.0	0.1	0.6	18.5
Transportation & Public Utilities	28.1	27.4	26.8	-0.6	-2.2	26.2
Trade, Wholesale & Retail	95.4	97.2	98.9	1.7	1.7	103.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	15.1	15.2	15.4	0.2	1.3	15.7
Services	76.1	81.1	83.5	2.4	3.0	87.7
Government	98.4	98.3	98.9	0.6	0.6	98.8

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding. March 1987 benchmark.
*In thousands.

Table 5-B

KANAWHA COUNTY SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT, BY INDUSTRY
ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR FISCAL YEARS 1985 - 1987 AND
PROJECTED FISCAL YEAR 1989

	Annual Averages					
	Fiscal Years					Projected Fiscal Year 1989*
				1986 - 1987 Changes		
Industry	1985*	1986*	1987*	Number*	Percent	
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment, Total	97.7	98.1	98.2	0.1	0.1	98.8
Manufacturing	12.0	11.7	11.3	-0.4	-3.4	11.2
Durable Goods	2.0	2.0	1.8	-0.2	-10.0	1.7
Nondurable Goods	10.0	9.7	9.4	-0.3	-3.1	9.5
Nonmanufacturing	85.6	86.4	86.9	0.5	0.6	87.6
Mining	2.7	2.4	2.1	-0.3	-12.5	2.2
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.1	1.8	1.5	-0.3	-16.7	1.6
Construction	3.8	3.8	4.3	0.5	13.2	4.1
Transportation & Public Utilities	7.7	7.3	6.9	-0.4	-5.5	7.1
Trade, Wholesale & Retail	24.3	24.7	24.7	0.0	0.0	25.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	5.5	5.7	5.8	0.1	1.8	5.8
Services	21.7	22.7	23.6	0.9	4.0	24.0
Government	19.9	19.8	19.5	-0.3	-1.5	19.3

Note: 1987 data are based on March 1986 benchmark.
*In thousands.

Table 5-C

NORTHERN PANHANDLE SERVICE DELIVERY AREA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT, BY INDUSTRY ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR FISCAL YEARS 1985 - 1987 AND PROJECTED FISCAL YEAR 1989

Industry	Annual Averages					
	Fiscal Years					Projected Fiscal Year 1989*
	1985*	1986*	1987*	1986 - 1987 Changes		
				Number*	Percent	
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment, Total	68.3	67.2	67.6	0.4	0.6	68.6
Manufacturing	19.0	18.4	18.3	-0.1	-0.5	18.8
Durable Goods	13.4	13.1	13.5	0.4	3.1	14.0
Nondurable Goods	5.6	5.2	4.9	-0.3	-5.8	4.8
Nonmanufacturing	49.4	48.8	49.2	0.4	0.8	49.8
Mining	1.7	1.6	1.5	-0.1	-6.3	1.4
Bituminous Coal Mining	1.6	1.5	1.4	-0.1	-6.7	1.3
Construction	2.1	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.7
Transportation & Public Utilities	3.0	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0	3.0
Trade, Wholesale & Retail	13.6	13.8	14.0	0.2	1.4	14.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	2.8	2.7	2.6	-0.1	-3.7	2.7
Services	15.2	15.5	15.8	0.3	1.9	16.2
Government	10.9	10.4	10.3	-0.1	-1.0	10.3

Note: FY 1985 data are based on March 1985 and March 1986 benchmarks.
FY 1986 and 1987 data are preliminary data based on March 1986 benchmark.
*In thousands.

Table 6

WEST VIRGINIA
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT*
BY INDUSTRY
FISCAL YEAR 1987

Industry	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	Ann. Avg.
TOTAL	605.1	599.8	604.1	601.7	600.0	601.6	584.7	580.4	588.2	593.1	600.5	603.1	596.9
Manufacturing	86.9	88.0	87.2	86.9	86.5	86.1	84.5	84.3	85.4	85.7	85.9	87.1	86.2
Durable Goods	48.1	49.1	49.3	49.2	48.6	48.2	47.7	47.4	47.8	48.2	48.3	48.8	48.4
Lumber & Furniture	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.1	6.7
Stone, Clay, & Glass	9.3	9.8	9.9	9.6	9.0	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.8	9.1	9.0	9.1	9.2
Primary Metals Industries	13.2	13.1	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.2	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.0	13.1	13.2
Fabricated Metals Products	7.2	7.7	7.5	7.8	7.9	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.6
Machinery, except Electrical	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.5
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Other Durable Goods	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6
Nondurable Goods	38.8	38.9	37.9	37.7	37.9	37.9	36.8	36.9	37.6	37.5	37.6	38.3	37.8
Food & Kindred Products	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4
Apparel & Related Products	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.6
Printing & Publishing	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.6
Chemicals & Allied Products	19.6	19.6	18.6	18.5	18.5	18.5	17.7	17.7	18.4	18.2	18.2	18.5	18.5
Other Nondurable Goods	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.7
Nonmanufacturing	518.2	511.8	516.9	514.8	513.5	515.5	500.2	496.1	502.8	507.4	514.6	516.0	510.7
Mining	40.6	40.1	39.9	39.1	38.7	38.3	37.6	36.3	36.3	35.7	35.6	35.9	37.8
Bituminous Coal Mining	35.2	34.5	34.4	33.4	33.0	32.9	32.5	31.3	31.3	30.5	30.3	30.4	32.5
Oil & Gas Extraction	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.4
Construction	24.7	25.5	26.0	25.9	24.1	23.3	19.4	18.9	19.9	21.8	24.1	25.5	23.3
Building Construction	6.6	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.6	6.4	5.7	5.4	5.6	6.0	6.6	6.9	6.4
Heavy Construction	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.7	6.8	6.2	4.4	4.2	4.9	5.8	6.9	7.4	6.4
Special Trade Contractors	10.6	11.1	11.4	11.3	10.7	10.7	9.3	9.3	9.4	10.0	10.6	11.2	10.5
Transportation & Pub. Utilities	37.1	37.0	36.9	37.0	36.7	36.6	35.8	35.6	36.1	36.3	36.7	37.0	36.6
Transportation	16.8	16.9	16.8	17.0	16.7	16.6	16.0	15.8	16.1	16.3	16.5	16.6	16.5
Communication	7.7	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.6
Elec., Gas, & Sanitary Serv.	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.3	12.2	12.4	12.3	12.4	12.6	12.5
Trade	137.9	139.2	138.9	137.9	139.6	141.0	135.0	133.0	134.9	136.3	138.3	139.3	137.6
Wholesale	29.5	29.3	29.2	29.2	29.1	29.0	28.5	28.5	28.7	29.1	29.5	29.8	29.1
Retail	108.4	109.9	109.7	108.7	110.5	112.0	106.5	104.5	106.2	107.1	108.8	109.5	108.5
Bldg. Materials & Garden Supp.	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.2	4.9
General Merchandise Stores	17.6	18.1	18.2	18.6	19.7	20.4	18.1	17.5	17.6	17.0	17.2	17.3	18.1
Food Stores	20.8	21.1	21.0	20.7	20.9	21.0	20.5	20.2	20.4	20.2	20.4	20.8	20.7
Auto. Dealers & Serv. Stations	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.5	14.4	14.4	14.2	14.0	14.1	14.3	14.4	14.5	14.4
Apparel & Accessory Stores	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.4	5.6	5.9	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.3
Furn. & Home Furnishing Stores	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9
Eating & Drinking Places	30.3	30.8	30.8	29.8	29.9	29.7	28.5	28.3	29.4	30.5	31.3	31.4	30.1
Miscellaneous Retail	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.4	10.9	10.2	10.0	10.0	10.2	10.4	10.3	10.3
Fin., Insurance, & Real Estate	24.0	24.0	24.0	23.7	23.6	23.8	23.6	23.4	23.5	23.9	24.1	24.3	23.8
Banking	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.6
Ins. Carriers, Agents & Brokers	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Services	121.4	122.4	124.1	122.8	122.2	122.7	120.9	120.5	122.0	123.9	125.6	125.8	122.9
Hotels	7.9	8.1	7.9	7.8	7.6	7.5	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.3	7.9	8.2	7.8
Personal Services	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.9	6.6	6.7	6.5
Business & Repair Services	17.8	17.9	17.9	17.6	17.6	17.7	17.0	16.6	16.7	17.6	17.7	17.9	17.5
Amusement Services	5.7	5.8	5.5	4.8	4.3	4.2	3.5	3.6	3.9	4.7	5.2	5.6	4.7
Health Services	45.9	46.0	45.9	45.9	46.0	46.2	46.4	46.2	46.5	46.7	47.0	47.6	46.4
Educational Services	3.4	3.9	5.9	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.0	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.5	4.1	5.1
Social Services	6.1	6.2	6.5	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.6	6.6
Government	132.5	123.6	127.1	128.4	128.6	129.8	127.9	128.4	130.1	129.6	130.2	128.2	128.7
Federal	15.7	15.7	15.5	15.3	15.3	15.4	15.2	15.3	15.3	15.7	15.8	15.9	15.5
Hospitals	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8
Post Office	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
All Others	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.5
State	47.8	39.0	40.0	40.1	40.2	40.9	39.5	40.0	41.1	40.5	40.3	37.2	40.6
Hospitals	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Education	15.0	15.3	16.6	16.8	17.1	17.5	16.5	17.0	18.0	17.5	17.1	13.5	16.5
All Others	29.4	20.3	20.0	19.9	19.7	20.0	19.6	19.6	19.6	19.6	19.8	20.3	20.7
Local	69.0	68.9	71.6	73.0	73.1	73.5	73.2	73.1	73.7	73.4	74.1	75.1	72.6
Hospitals	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.7
Education	42.0	42.1	45.4	47.7	48.0	48.3	48.3	48.4	48.8	48.4	48.5	48.2	47.0
All Others	21.3	21.1	20.5	19.6	19.4	19.5	19.2	19.0	19.1	19.2	19.8	21.0	19.9

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding.
March 1987 benchmark.
*In thousands.

Table 7
WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS*
(In Thousands)
CALENDAR YEARS 1970 - 1987

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Item	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
1970													
Civilian Labor Force	605.1	602.3	604.4	612.7	627.7	633.4	637.0	628.3	624.0	623.3	629.2	625.6	621.1
Total Employment	562.2	560.5	568.0	575.0	585.6	594.1	594.0	593.6	593.2	594.1	590.8	590.1	583.4
Total Unemployment	43.0	41.8	36.4	37.7	42.2	39.3	43.0	34.7	30.8	29.2	38.4	35.5	37.7
Unemployment Rate	7.1	6.9	6.0	6.2	6.7	6.2	6.7	5.5	4.9	4.7	6.1	5.7	6.1
1971													
Civilian Labor Force	615.0	613.2	610.1	620.0	626.4	641.1	648.9	636.3	626.3	628.4	635.8	633.9	628.0
Total Employment	569.9	566.4	571.1	583.6	591.3	597.0	604.7	598.3	594.5	590.4	588.2	589.4	587.1
Total Unemployment	45.1	46.8	39.1	36.4	35.2	44.1	44.2	38.0	31.8	38.0	47.6	44.5	40.9
Unemployment Rate	7.3	7.6	6.4	5.9	5.6	6.9	6.8	6.0	5.1	6.0	7.5	7.0	6.5
1972													
Civilian Labor Force	625.1	623.4	627.0	633.3	643.3	652.4	665.0	650.6	646.6	642.3	644.7	647.5	641.8
Total Employment	572.9	573.3	581.4	593.6	604.5	609.6	617.9	611.7	611.6	608.5	607.1	605.7	599.8
Total Unemployment	52.2	50.0	45.6	39.6	38.8	42.8	47.0	38.8	35.0	33.8	37.6	41.8	41.9
Unemployment Rate	8.3	8.0	7.3	6.3	6.0	6.6	7.1	6.0	5.4	5.3	5.8	6.5	6.5
1973													
Civilian Labor Force	638.0	634.9	641.4	643.0	653.3	674.6	673.0	661.7	657.0	654.1	655.8	658.3	653.7
Total Employment	588.6	590.9	602.2	607.2	619.2	635.9	628.3	626.6	625.4	625.4	623.2	622.0	616.3
Total Unemployment	49.4	44.0	39.2	35.8	34.0	38.6	44.7	35.1	31.6	28.7	32.6	36.3	37.5
Unemployment Rate	7.7	6.9	6.1	5.6	5.2	5.7	6.6	5.3	4.8	4.4	5.0	5.5	5.7
1974													
Civilian Labor Force	652.7	650.4	652.9	657.6	667.7	687.7	679.8	672.6	671.9	670.5	674.0	675.3	667.8
Total Employment	604.7	604.1	612.9	622.3	634.1	652.1	639.2	639.7	641.0	638.2	630.9	623.4	628.6
Total Unemployment	48.0	46.3	40.1	35.3	33.6	35.6	40.6	32.9	30.8	32.3	43.1	51.9	39.2
Unemployment Rate	7.4	7.1	6.1	5.4	5.0	5.2	6.0	4.9	4.6	4.8	6.4	7.7	5.9
1975													
Civilian Labor Force	666.2	661.0	663.7	675.1	683.0	689.8	697.6	683.6	687.1	685.1	687.9	686.3	680.5
Total Employment	608.6	604.9	610.2	624.8	633.9	640.7	647.2	637.9	641.9	642.3	641.6	637.5	630.9
Total Unemployment	57.6	56.0	53.5	50.3	49.1	49.1	50.4	45.7	45.2	42.8	46.3	48.8	49.6
Unemployment Rate	8.7	8.5	8.1	7.5	7.2	7.1	7.2	6.7	6.6	6.2	6.7	7.1	7.3
1976													
Civilian Labor Force	677.3	678.0	682.3	691.6	710.1	707.4	717.5	701.3	703.7	703.0	704.0	703.1	698.3
Total Employment	622.8	625.2	634.2	647.8	669.3	664.5	671.3	658.8	666.1	665.2	663.0	658.9	653.9
Total Unemployment	54.5	52.8	48.1	43.8	40.8	42.9	46.2	42.5	37.6	37.9	41.0	44.2	44.4
Unemployment Rate	8.0	7.8	7.1	6.3	5.7	6.1	6.4	6.1	5.3	5.4	5.8	6.3	6.4
1977													
Civilian Labor Force	689.3	704.5	698.1	713.2	719.6	727.0	733.2	738.4	729.0	721.8	719.9	731.4	718.8
Total Employment	635.2	629.6	650.0	671.9	686.4	694.3	695.2	701.9	694.3	689.5	685.8	684.4	676.5
Total Unemployment	54.1	74.9	48.0	41.3	33.2	32.8	38.0	36.5	34.7	32.4	34.1	47.0	42.2
Unemployment Rate	7.8	10.6	6.9	5.8	4.6	4.5	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.7	6.4	5.9
1978													
Civilian Labor Force	718.6	717.1	722.8	736.6	745.1	752.9	765.4	753.4	756.7	764.3	763.2	763.6	746.7
Total Employment	662.0	653.7	669.4	698.7	712.7	720.8	726.3	713.5	717.9	729.0	728.9	724.8	704.8
Total Unemployment	56.7	63.5	53.5	37.8	32.4	32.1	39.1	40.0	38.8	35.3	34.3	38.8	41.8
Unemployment Rate	7.9	8.8	7.4	5.1	4.4	4.3	5.1	5.3	5.1	4.6	4.5	5.1	5.6
1979													
Civilian Labor Force	740.7	738.0	744.8	748.6	761.5	775.7	778.8	765.9	769.8	760.9	756.2	762.4	758.6
Total Employment	688.6	684.8	699.3	709.3	722.2	734.8	730.5	728.7	733.9	723.9	720.6	716.2	716.1
Total Unemployment	52.1	53.3	45.5	39.3	39.3	40.9	48.3	37.2	35.9	37.0	35.6	46.3	42.5
Unemployment Rate	7.0	7.2	6.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	6.2	4.9	4.7	4.9	4.7	6.1	5.6

Table 7

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS*

(In Thousands)

CALENDAR YEARS 1970 - 1987

continued

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Item	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
1980													
Civilian Labor Force	767.5	765.1	767.5	773.6	773.1	779.2	780.3	769.0	772.9	772.2	766.9	770.6	771.5
Total Employment	692.4	689.1	696.1	706.3	710.6	712.4	710.2	698.5	705.8	705.7	701.1	699.5	702.3
Total Unemployment	75.1	76.1	71.3	67.3	62.6	66.8	70.1	70.5	67.1	66.5	65.7	71.2	69.2
Unemployment Rate	9.8	9.9	9.3	8.7	8.1	8.6	9.0	9.2	8.7	8.6	8.6	9.2	9.0
1981													
Civilian Labor Force	758.3	755.6	758.2	769.4	774.4	758.5	763.3	765.8	766.3	760.7	757.1	760.5	762.4
Total Employment	678.3	677.8	684.2	687.3	688.9	689.8	700.2	699.2	703.1	700.0	695.1	691.5	691.3
Total Unemployment	80.0	77.8	74.0	82.1	85.5	68.7	63.1	66.7	63.3	60.7	62.0	69.0	71.1
Unemployment Rate	10.6	10.3	9.8	10.7	11.0	9.1	8.3	8.7	8.3	8.0	8.2	9.1	9.3
1982													
Civilian Labor Force	742.1	734.6	737.6	740.2	744.7	747.7	755.8	751.5	742.5	747.7	744.0	749.2	744.8
Total Employment	660.6	656.0	663.7	666.7	673.0	671.0	672.1	670.3	661.2	658.3	649.6	643.8	662.2
Total Unemployment	81.5	78.6	73.9	73.4	71.6	76.7	83.6	81.2	81.3	89.4	94.4	105.5	82.6
Unemployment Rate	11.0	10.7	10.0	9.9	9.6	10.3	11.1	10.8	10.9	12.0	12.7	14.1	11.1
1983													
Civilian Labor Force	737.1	724.3	722.2	736.6	739.9	747.5	759.9	764.0	746.8	745.1	742.8	743.5	742.5
Total Employment	619.1	610.0	616.3	627.0	635.4	640.9	646.2	657.2	649.5	649.2	648.8	645.8	637.1
Total Unemployment	118.0	114.3	106.0	109.6	104.6	106.6	113.6	106.8	97.3	95.8	94.1	97.7	105.4
Unemployment Rate	16.0	15.8	14.7	14.9	14.1	14.3	15.0	14.0	13.0	12.9	12.7	13.1	14.2
1984													
Civilian Labor Force	734.4	726.4	730.0	732.9	738.3	742.5	745.4	746.9	738.0	739.2	734.2	735.6	737.0
Total Employment	628.0	625.6	632.3	643.1	652.4	662.4	665.4	671.2	665.3	659.4	653.9	650.8	650.8
Total Unemployment	106.4	100.7	97.7	89.7	85.9	80.1	80.0	75.8	72.8	79.7	80.3	84.7	86.2
Unemployment Rate	14.5	13.9	13.4	12.2	11.6	10.8	10.7	10.1	9.9	10.8	10.9	11.5	11.7
1985													
Civilian Labor Force	727.7	713.9	718.5	723.6	730.6	733.9	734.0	728.1	727.2	722.9	723.1	726.6	725.9
Total Employment	632.7	625.3	634.3	645.2	656.4	661.1	662.3	658.5	663.0	659.9	654.4	655.7	650.7
Total Unemployment	95.0	88.6	84.2	78.4	74.2	72.8	71.7	69.6	64.3	63.0	68.7	70.9	75.1
Unemployment Rate	13.1	12.4	11.7	10.8	10.2	9.9	9.8	9.6	8.8	8.7	9.5	9.8	10.3
1986													
Civilian Labor Force	707.5	702.6	709.1	711.4	729.1	718.9	722.6	710.3	710.9	705.8	708.7	713.5	712.5
Total Employment	629.5	626.1	633.4	644.0	665.4	655.4	659.4	650.9	653.3	650.9	651.7	649.1	647.4
Total Unemployment	78.0	76.5	75.7	67.4	63.7	63.5	63.2	59.4	57.6	54.9	57.0	64.4	65.1
Unemployment Rate	11.0	10.9	10.7	9.5	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.4	8.1	7.8	8.0	9.0	9.1
1987													
Civilian Labor Force	706.7	705.7	708.1	710.3	712.7	712.7	713.4	702.8	702.3	705.0	704.6		
Total Employment	633.5	633.7	639.3	648.4	656.2	658.5	659.5	653.7	656.1	661.0	659.5		
Total Unemployment	73.1	72.1	68.8	61.9	56.6	54.1	53.8	49.1	46.1	44.0	45.0		
Unemployment Rate	10.4	10.2	9.7	8.7	7.9	7.6	7.5	7.0	6.6	6.2	6.4		

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*Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment estimates prior to 1970 were prepared using a "work force" rather than "labor force" concept. Effective with the 1970 data the components were adjusted to represent only those employed and/or unemployed workers who reside within West Virginia. An adjustment was also made to discount dual jobholding. This conceptual change was adopted in 1974.

September 1987 data revised from previously published data.

Data for 1985 through current revised to March 1986 benchmark.

Table 7-A

WEST VIRGINIA LESS KANAWHA COUNTY SERVICE DELIVERY AREA, LESS NORTHERN PANHANDLE SERVICE DELIVERY AREA, LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
(In Thousands)
CALENDAR YEARS 1980 - 1987

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Item	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
1980													
Civilian Labor Force	574.3	573.2	575.0	580.8	578.9	583.7	586.6	577.2	580.7	581.7	576.9	580.1	579.1
Total Employment	515.2	513.0	518.6	527.5	531.2	532.6	531.8	522.8	529.9	530.6	525.6	523.7	525.2
Total Unemployment	59.1	60.2	56.5	53.3	47.7	51.1	54.8	54.4	50.8	51.1	51.3	56.4	53.9
Unemployment Rate	10.3	10.5	9.8	9.2	8.2	8.7	9.3	9.4	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.7	9.3
1981													
Civilian Labor Force	573.5	571.2	573.5	583.8	587.6	572.1	577.6	578.8	579.8	575.0	571.6	574.4	576.6
Total Employment	510.7	509.9	515.0	516.0	517.3	516.8	527.3	526.3	530.5	528.8	524.1	520.9	520.3
Total Unemployment	62.8	61.3	58.5	67.8	70.3	55.3	50.3	52.5	49.3	46.2	47.5	53.6	56.3
Unemployment Rate	11.0	10.7	10.2	11.6	12.0	9.7	8.7	9.1	8.5	8.0	8.3	9.3	9.8
1982													
Civilian Labor Force	563.2	556.8	559.2	562.8	565.6	568.3	575.8	572.9	565.3	571.1	567.1	571.2	566.6
Total Employment	499.5	495.4	501.5	504.6	509.0	507.0	508.3	507.8	499.5	499.1	490.3	484.6	500.5
Total Unemployment	63.8	61.4	57.7	58.2	56.6	61.2	67.5	65.0	65.9	72.0	76.8	86.6	66.1
Unemployment Rate	11.3	11.0	10.3	10.3	10.0	10.8	11.7	11.4	11.7	12.6	13.5	15.2	11.7
1983													
Civilian Labor Force	561.8	551.0	549.4	561.1	563.0	569.5	580.6	582.0	568.6	566.6	564.2	565.2	565.3
Total Employment	466.0	457.9	463.3	471.4	478.3	483.7	488.1	496.9	490.5	491.0	489.8	487.4	480.4
Total Unemployment	95.8	93.1	86.2	89.6	84.7	85.8	92.5	85.1	78.1	75.6	74.4	77.8	84.9
Unemployment Rate	17.1	16.9	15.7	16.0	15.0	15.1	15.9	14.6	13.7	13.3	13.2	13.8	15.0
1984													
Civilian Labor Force	560.8	553.3	556.4	558.0	561.7	564.4	568.0	568.2	560.0	563.4	559.7	560.4	561.2
Total Employment	475.4	473.3	479.0	487.2	493.7	501.7	504.9	509.2	504.2	500.4	495.6	492.4	493.1
Total Unemployment	85.4	80.0	77.4	70.8	68.0	62.8	63.1	59.1	55.8	62.9	64.1	68.0	68.1
Unemployment Rate	15.2	14.5	13.9	12.7	12.1	11.1	11.1	10.4	10.0	11.2	11.4	12.1	12.1
1985													
Civilian Labor Force	551.8	541.6	545.2	549.1	554.4	557.3	558.8	553.9	553.3	549.9	552.2	553.1	551.7
Total Employment	476.8	471.4	478.7	487.8	496.9	500.6	501.6	498.2	502.7	500.1	496.1	495.7	492.2
Total Unemployment	75.0	70.2	66.4	61.3	57.5	56.7	57.2	55.6	50.6	49.7	56.1	57.4	59.5
Unemployment Rate	13.6	13.0	12.2	11.2	10.4	10.2	10.2	10.0	9.1	9.0	10.2	10.4	10.8
1986													
Civilian Labor Force	539.2	535.0	539.9	540.9	554.9	546.5	549.8	539.3	540.3	535.4	537.5	541.9	541.7
Total Employment	475.9	472.8	478.5	486.6	503.6	495.5	498.5	491.9	494.6	492.2	492.2	490.1	489.4
Total Unemployment	63.3	62.2	61.4	54.4	51.3	51.0	51.3	47.4	45.7	43.2	45.2	51.8	52.4
Unemployment Rate	11.7	11.6	11.4	10.0	9.3	9.3	9.3	8.8	8.4	8.1	8.4	9.6	9.7
1987													
Civilian Labor Force	536.7	536.0	537.9	539.5	540.6	539.6	540.6	531.2	531.8	534.1	533.2		
Total Employment	477.4	477.3	481.7	488.9	494.7	495.9	496.7	491.7	494.7	499.1	497.2		
Total Unemployment	59.3	58.8	56.3	50.6	45.9	43.7	43.9	39.5	37.1	35.0	36.0		
Unemployment Rate	11.1	11.0	10.5	9.4	8.5	8.1	8.1	7.4	7.0	6.6	6.7		

Data for 1985 through current revised to March 1986 benchmark.

Table 7-B

KANAWHA COUNTY SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
(In Thousands)
CALENDAR YEARS 1980 - 1987

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Item	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
1980													
Civilian Labor Force	106.0	104.8	105.1	105.2	105.8	107.1	105.9	104.9	105.4	104.4	104.3	105.0	105.3
Total Employment	98.3	96.8	97.5	98.2	98.6	99.4	98.7	97.0	97.0	96.5	96.6	96.9	97.6
Total Unemployment	7.7	8.0	7.6	6.9	7.3	7.7	7.2	7.9	8.4	7.9	7.7	8.1	7.7
Unemployment Rate	7.2	7.6	7.2	6.6	6.9	7.2	6.8	7.5	8.0	7.6	7.4	7.8	7.3
1981													
Civilian Labor Force	102.0	101.3	101.2	102.2	102.8	101.9	101.5	102.5	102.5	101.2	101.0	101.7	101.8
Total Employment	92.4	92.1	92.8	93.9	93.8	94.4	94.6	94.7	94.8	94.3	94.3	94.8	93.9
Total Unemployment	9.7	9.1	8.4	8.3	9.0	7.6	6.9	7.8	7.7	6.9	6.7	6.9	7.9
Unemployment Rate	9.5	9.0	8.3	8.2	8.7	7.4	6.8	7.6	7.5	6.8	6.6	6.8	7.8
1982													
Civilian Labor Force	98.2	97.6	98.3	97.8	98.8	98.9	99.7	99.1	98.4	97.5	98.1	98.5	98.4
Total Employment	90.0	89.6	90.9	90.6	92.2	91.8	91.9	91.1	90.6	88.7	89.0	89.0	90.5
Total Unemployment	8.3	8.0	7.5	7.2	6.6	7.1	7.8	8.0	7.7	8.8	9.0	9.5	8.0
Unemployment Rate	8.4	8.2	7.6	7.4	6.7	7.2	7.8	8.0	7.9	9.0	9.2	9.7	8.1
1983													
Civilian Labor Force	96.3	95.6	95.5	97.4	97.9	98.2	99.6	102.1	99.2	99.4	99.6	99.2	98.3
Total Employment	85.6	85.1	85.6	87.0	87.8	87.6	88.8	90.4	89.8	89.2	89.5	89.1	87.9
Total Unemployment	10.7	10.5	10.0	10.4	10.1	10.7	10.8	11.7	9.5	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.4
Unemployment Rate	11.1	11.0	10.4	10.7	10.3	10.9	10.8	11.5	9.6	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.6
1984													
Civilian Labor Force	96.6	96.2	96.8	97.5	98.0	98.6	99.3	100.2	99.9	98.7	97.5	98.3	98.2
Total Employment	85.8	85.5	86.0	87.4	88.5	89.6	90.3	91.2	91.0	89.6	89.1	89.2	88.6
Total Unemployment	10.8	10.7	10.8	10.1	9.5	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.0	9.1	8.4	9.1	9.5
Unemployment Rate	11.2	11.2	11.1	10.4	9.7	9.2	9.0	9.1	9.0	9.2	8.6	9.3	9.7
1985													
Civilian Labor Force	98.4	96.5	97.2	97.5	98.3	98.7	98.8	98.2	97.8	97.0	96.7	97.7	97.7
Total Employment	88.1	86.8	88.0	89.0	89.8	90.5	91.4	90.8	90.9	90.4	90.3	90.9	89.7
Total Unemployment	10.3	9.8	9.2	8.5	8.5	8.2	7.4	7.4	6.9	6.6	6.4	6.8	8.0
Unemployment Rate	10.5	10.1	9.5	8.7	8.7	8.3	7.5	7.6	7.1	6.8	6.6	7.0	8.2
1986													
Civilian Labor Force	95.3	94.7	95.3	95.9	98.4	97.6	97.9	96.3	95.5	95.4	96.3	96.6	96.3
Total Employment	87.7	87.0	87.8	89.1	91.8	90.6	91.6	90.0	89.5	89.7	90.3	90.3	89.6
Total Unemployment	7.6	7.7	7.5	6.8	6.6	7.0	6.3	6.3	6.0	5.7	5.9	6.3	6.7
Unemployment Rate	8.0	8.2	7.8	7.1	6.7	7.2	6.4	6.5	6.3	6.0	6.1	6.5	6.9
1987													
Civilian Labor Force	95.4	95.6	96.1	96.7	97.4	97.5	97.6	97.0	96.4	96.5	96.5		
Total Employment	88.2	88.5	89.2	90.1	91.3	91.3	91.7	91.2	90.9	91.3	91.4		
Total Unemployment	7.1	7.2	6.9	6.5	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.4	5.2	5.2		
Unemployment Rate	7.5	7.5	7.1	6.8	6.3	6.3	6.0	6.0	5.6	5.4	5.3		

Data for 1985 through current revised to March 1986 benchmark.

Table 7-C

NORTHERN PANHANDLE SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
(In Thousands)
CALENDAR YEARS 1980 - 1987

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Item	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
1980													
Civilian Labor Force	87.3	87.1	87.4	87.6	88.4	88.5	87.9	86.9	86.8	86.0	85.7	85.5	87.1
Total Employment	78.9	79.3	80.1	80.5	80.8	80.4	79.7	78.7	78.9	78.5	79.0	78.9	79.5
Total Unemployment	8.4	7.8	7.3	7.1	7.6	8.1	8.2	8.2	7.9	7.5	6.7	6.6	7.6
Unemployment Rate	9.6	9.0	8.4	8.1	8.6	9.1	9.3	9.5	9.1	8.7	7.8	7.8	8.7
1981													
Civilian Labor Force	82.8	83.1	83.5	83.5	83.9	84.4	84.2	84.6	84.1	84.5	84.6	84.4	84.0
Total Employment	75.2	75.7	76.5	77.5	77.8	78.7	78.3	78.2	77.8	77.0	76.7	75.9	77.1
Total Unemployment	7.6	7.4	7.1	6.0	6.2	5.8	5.9	6.4	6.3	7.5	7.9	8.5	6.9
Unemployment Rate	9.2	8.8	8.5	7.2	7.3	6.8	7.0	7.5	7.5	8.9	9.3	10.1	8.2
1982													
Civilian Labor Force	80.6	80.2	80.0	79.5	80.3	80.5	80.3	79.6	78.8	79.1	78.9	79.5	79.8
Total Employment	71.1	71.0	71.3	71.5	71.8	72.2	71.9	71.4	71.1	70.6	70.3	70.2	71.2
Total Unemployment	9.5	9.3	8.7	8.0	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.2	7.7	8.5	8.6	9.4	8.6
Unemployment Rate	11.8	11.5	10.9	10.1	10.5	10.3	10.4	10.3	9.8	10.8	10.9	11.8	10.7
1983													
Civilian Labor Force	79.0	77.8	77.3	78.1	79.0	79.7	79.7	79.8	79.0	79.1	79.1	79.1	78.9
Total Employment	67.5	67.0	67.4	68.6	69.3	69.7	69.3	69.9	69.2	69.1	69.5	69.3	68.8
Total Unemployment	11.5	10.7	9.9	9.5	9.8	10.0	10.4	10.0	9.7	10.0	9.6	9.8	10.1
Unemployment Rate	14.6	13.8	12.8	12.2	12.3	12.6	13.0	12.5	12.3	12.7	12.1	12.4	12.8
1984													
Civilian Labor Force	77.0	76.9	76.8	77.4	78.6	79.5	78.1	78.5	78.1	77.1	77.0	76.9	77.7
Total Employment	66.8	66.9	67.3	68.6	70.2	71.1	70.2	70.8	70.1	69.3	69.2	69.3	69.2
Total Unemployment	10.2	10.0	9.5	8.8	8.4	8.3	7.9	7.6	8.0	7.7	7.9	7.7	8.5
Unemployment Rate	13.2	13.0	12.4	11.4	10.7	10.5	10.1	9.7	10.2	10.0	10.2	10.0	10.9
1985													
Civilian Labor Force	77.5	75.8	76.2	77.0	77.9	78.0	76.4	76.1	76.1	76.1	74.2	75.9	76.4
Total Employment	67.8	67.2	67.6	68.5	69.7	70.1	69.3	69.5	69.4	69.4	68.0	69.2	68.8
Total Unemployment	9.7	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.2	7.9	7.1	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.2	6.7	7.6
Unemployment Rate	12.5	11.3	11.2	11.1	10.6	10.1	9.3	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.3	8.8	10.0
1986													
Civilian Labor Force	72.9	72.9	74.0	74.5	75.7	74.8	75.0	74.8	75.1	75.0	75.0	75.1	74.6
Total Employment	65.9	66.3	67.1	68.3	70.0	69.3	69.3	69.1	69.2	69.1	69.1	68.8	68.5
Total Unemployment	7.0	6.6	6.9	6.2	5.8	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.3	6.1
Unemployment Rate	9.6	9.0	9.3	8.3	7.6	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.9	7.9	7.8	8.4	8.2
1987													
Civilian Labor Force	74.6	74.1	74.1	74.2	74.7	75.6	75.1	74.7	74.1	74.4	74.9		
Total Employment	67.9	67.9	68.4	69.4	70.2	71.3	71.1	70.8	70.6	70.7	71.0		
Total Unemployment	6.7	6.1	5.7	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.0	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.9		
Unemployment Rate	9.0	8.3	7.7	6.5	6.0	5.8	5.4	5.2	4.8	5.0	5.2		

Data for 1985 through current revised to March 1986 benchmark.

Table 8

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
(In Thousands)
FISCAL YEARS 1981 - 1987

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Item	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	Ann. Avg.
1981													
Civilian Labor Force	780.3	769.0	772.9	772.2	766.9	770.6	758.3	755.6	758.2	769.4	774.4	758.5	767.2
Total Employment	710.2	698.5	705.8	705.7	701.1	699.5	678.3	677.8	684.2	687.3	688.9	689.8	693.9
Total Unemployment	70.1	70.5	67.1	66.5	65.7	71.2	80.0	77.8	74.0	82.1	85.5	68.7	73.3
Unemployment Rate	9.0	9.2	8.7	8.6	8.6	9.2	10.6	10.3	9.8	10.7	11.0	9.1	9.6
1982													
Civilian Labor Force	763.3	765.8	766.3	760.7	757.1	760.5	742.1	734.6	737.6	740.2	744.7	747.7	751.7
Total Employment	700.2	699.2	703.1	700.0	695.1	691.5	660.6	656.0	663.7	666.7	673.0	671.0	681.7
Total Unemployment	63.1	66.7	63.3	60.7	62.0	69.0	81.5	78.6	73.9	73.4	71.6	76.7	70.0
Unemployment Rate	8.3	8.7	8.3	8.0	8.2	9.1	11.0	10.7	10.0	9.9	9.6	10.3	9.3
1983													
Civilian Labor Force	755.8	751.5	742.5	747.7	744.0	749.2	737.1	724.3	722.2	736.6	739.9	747.5	741.5
Total Employment	672.1	670.3	661.2	658.3	649.6	643.8	619.1	610.0	616.3	627.0	635.4	640.9	642.0
Total Unemployment	83.6	81.2	81.3	89.4	94.4	105.5	118.0	114.3	106.0	109.6	104.6	106.6	99.5
Unemployment Rate	11.1	10.8	10.9	12.0	12.7	14.1	16.0	15.8	14.7	14.9	14.1	14.3	13.4
1984													
Civilian Labor Force	759.9	764.0	746.8	745.1	742.8	743.5	734.4	726.4	730.0	732.9	738.3	742.5	742.2
Total Employment	646.2	657.2	649.5	649.2	648.8	645.8	628.0	625.6	632.3	643.1	652.4	662.4	645.0
Total Unemployment	113.6	106.8	97.3	95.8	94.1	97.7	106.4	100.7	97.7	89.7	85.9	80.1	97.2
Unemployment Rate	15.0	14.0	13.0	12.9	12.7	13.1	14.5	13.9	13.4	12.2	11.6	10.8	13.1
1985													
Civilian Labor Force	745.4	746.9	738.0	739.2	734.2	735.6	727.7	713.9	718.5	723.6	730.6	733.9	732.3
Total Employment	665.4	671.2	665.3	659.4	653.9	650.8	632.7	625.3	634.3	645.2	656.4	661.1	651.8
Total Unemployment	80.0	75.8	72.8	79.7	80.3	84.7	95.0	88.6	84.2	78.4	72.0	72.8	80.5
Unemployment Rate	10.7	10.1	9.9	10.8	10.9	11.5	13.1	12.4	11.7	10.8	10.2	9.9	11.0
1986													
Civilian Labor Force	734.0	728.1	727.2	722.9	723.1	726.6	707.5	702.6	709.1	711.4	729.1	718.9	720.0
Total Employment	662.3	655.0	663.0	659.9	654.4	655.7	629.5	626.1	633.4	644.0	665.4	655.4	650.6
Total Unemployment	71.7	69.6	64.3	63.0	68.7	70.9	78.0	76.5	75.7	67.4	63.7	63.5	69.4
Unemployment Rate	9.8	9.6	8.8	8.7	9.5	9.8	11.0	10.9	10.7	9.5	8.7	8.8	9.6
1987													
Civilian Labor Force	722.6	710.3	710.9	705.8	708.7	713.5	706.7	705.7	708.1	710.3	712.7	712.7	710.7
Total Employment	659.4	650.9	653.3	650.9	651.7	649.1	633.5	633.7	639.3	648.4	656.2	658.5	648.7
Total Unemployment	63.2	59.4	57.6	54.9	57.0	64.4	73.1	72.1	68.8	61.9	56.6	54.1	61.9
Unemployment Rate	8.8	8.4	8.1	7.8	8.0	9.0	10.4	10.2	9.7	8.7	7.9	7.6	8.7

Data for 1985 through 1987 revised to March 1986 benchmark.

Table 8-A

WEST VIRGINIA, LESS KANAWHA COUNTY SERVICE DELIVERY AREA, LESS NORTHERN PANHANDLE SERVICE DELIVERY AREA, LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
(In Thousands)
FISCAL YEARS 1981 - 1987

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Item	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	Ann. Avg.
						1981							
Civilian Labor Force	586.6	577.2	580.7	581.7	576.9	580.1	573.5	571.2	573.5	583.8	587.6	572.1	578.8
Total Employment	531.8	522.8	529.9	530.6	525.6	523.7	510.7	509.9	515.0	516.0	517.3	516.8	520.9
Total Unemployment	54.8	54.4	50.8	51.1	51.3	56.4	62.8	61.3	58.5	67.8	70.3	55.3	57.9
Unemployment Rate	9.3	9.4	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.7	11.0	10.7	10.2	11.6	12.0	9.7	10.0
						1982							
Civilian Labor Force	577.6	578.8	579.8	575.0	571.6	574.4	563.2	556.8	559.2	562.8	565.6	568.3	569.4
Total Employment	527.3	526.3	530.5	528.8	524.1	520.9	499.5	495.4	501.5	504.6	509.0	507.0	514.6
Total Unemployment	50.3	52.5	49.3	46.2	47.5	53.6	63.8	61.4	57.7	58.2	56.6	61.2	54.9
Unemployment Rate	8.7	9.1	8.5	8.0	8.3	9.3	11.3	11.0	10.3	10.3	10.0	10.8	9.6
						1983							
Civilian Labor Force	575.8	572.9	565.3	571.1	567.1	571.2	561.8	551.0	549.4	561.1	563.0	569.5	564.9
Total Employment	508.3	507.8	499.5	499.1	490.3	484.6	466.0	457.9	463.3	471.4	478.3	483.7	484.2
Total Unemployment	67.5	65.0	65.9	72.0	76.8	86.6	95.8	93.1	86.2	89.6	84.7	85.8	80.8
Unemployment Rate	11.7	11.4	11.7	12.6	13.5	15.2	17.1	16.9	15.7	16.0	15.0	15.1	14.3
						1984							
Civilian Labor Force	580.6	582.0	568.6	566.6	564.2	565.2	560.8	553.3	556.4	558.0	561.7	564.4	565.2
Total Employment	488.1	496.9	490.5	491.0	489.8	487.4	475.4	473.3	479.0	487.2	493.7	501.7	487.8
Total Unemployment	92.5	85.1	78.1	75.6	74.4	77.8	85.4	80.0	77.4	70.8	68.0	62.8	77.3
Unemployment Rate	15.9	14.6	13.7	13.3	13.2	13.8	15.2	14.5	13.9	12.7	12.1	11.1	13.7
						1985							
Civilian Labor Force	568.0	568.2	560.0	563.4	559.7	560.4	551.8	541.6	545.2	549.1	554.4	557.3	556.6
Total Employment	504.9	509.2	504.2	500.4	495.6	492.4	476.8	471.4	478.7	487.8	496.9	500.6	493.2
Total Unemployment	63.1	59.1	55.8	62.9	64.1	68.0	75.0	70.2	66.4	61.3	57.5	56.7	63.3
Unemployment Rate	11.1	10.4	10.0	11.2	11.4	12.1	13.6	13.0	12.2	11.2	10.4	10.2	11.4
						1986							
Civilian Labor Force	558.8	553.9	553.3	549.9	552.2	553.1	539.2	535.0	539.9	540.9	554.9	546.5	548.1
Total Employment	501.6	498.2	502.7	500.1	496.1	495.7	475.9	472.8	478.5	486.6	503.6	495.5	492.3
Total Unemployment	57.2	55.6	50.6	49.7	56.1	57.4	63.3	62.2	61.4	54.4	51.3	51.0	55.9
Unemployment Rate	10.2	10.0	9.1	9.0	10.2	10.4	11.7	11.6	11.4	10.0	9.3	9.3	10.2
						1987							
Civilian Labor Force	549.8	539.3	540.3	535.4	537.5	541.9	536.7	536.0	537.9	539.5	540.6	539.6	539.5
Total Employment	498.5	491.9	494.6	492.2	492.2	490.1	477.4	477.3	481.7	488.9	494.7	495.9	489.6
Total Unemployment	51.3	47.4	45.7	43.2	45.2	51.8	59.3	58.8	56.3	50.6	45.9	43.7	49.9
Unemployment Rate	9.3	8.8	8.4	8.1	8.4	9.6	11.1	11.0	10.5	9.4	8.5	8.1	9.3

Data for 1985 through 1987 revised to March 1986 benchmark.

Table 8-B

KANAWHA COUNTY SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
(In Thousands)
FISCAL YEARS 1981 - 1987

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Item	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	Ann. Avg.
						1981							
Civilian Labor Force	105.9	104.9	105.4	104.4	104.3	105.0	102.0	101.3	101.2	102.2	102.8	101.9	103.5
Total Employment	98.7	97.0	97.0	96.5	96.6	96.9	92.4	92.1	92.8	93.9	93.8	94.4	95.2
Total Unemployment	7.2	7.9	8.4	7.9	7.7	8.1	9.7	9.1	8.4	8.3	9.0	7.6	8.3
Unemployment Rate	6.8	7.5	8.0	7.6	7.4	7.8	9.5	9.0	8.3	8.2	8.7	7.4	8.0
						1982							
Civilian Labor Force	101.5	102.5	102.5	101.2	101.0	101.7	98.2	97.6	98.3	97.8	98.8	98.9	100.0
Total Employment	94.6	94.7	94.8	94.3	94.3	94.8	90.0	89.6	90.9	90.6	92.2	91.8	92.7
Total Unemployment	6.9	7.8	7.7	6.9	6.7	6.9	8.3	8.0	7.5	7.2	6.6	7.1	7.3
Unemployment Rate	6.8	7.6	7.5	6.8	6.6	6.8	8.4	8.2	7.6	7.4	6.7	7.2	7.3
						1983							
Civilian Labor Force	99.7	99.1	98.4	97.5	98.1	98.5	96.3	95.6	95.5	97.4	97.9	98.2	97.7
Total Employment	91.9	91.1	90.6	88.7	89.0	89.0	85.6	85.1	85.6	87.0	87.8	87.6	88.2
Total Unemployment	7.8	8.0	7.7	8.8	9.0	9.5	10.7	10.5	10.0	10.4	10.1	10.7	9.4
Unemployment Rate	7.8	8.0	7.9	9.0	9.2	9.7	11.1	11.0	10.4	10.7	10.3	10.9	9.7
						1984							
Civilian Labor Force	99.6	102.1	99.2	99.4	99.6	99.2	96.6	96.2	96.8	97.5	98.0	98.6	98.6
Total Employment	88.8	90.4	89.8	89.2	89.5	89.1	85.8	85.5	86.0	87.4	88.5	89.6	88.3
Total Unemployment	10.8	11.7	9.5	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.8	10.7	10.8	10.1	9.5	9.0	10.3
Unemployment Rate	10.8	11.5	9.6	10.3	10.2	10.2	11.2	11.2	11.1	10.4	9.7	9.2	10.4
						1985							
Civilian Labor Force	99.3	100.2	99.9	98.7	97.5	98.3	98.4	96.5	97.2	97.5	98.3	98.7	98.4
Total Employment	90.3	91.2	91.0	89.6	89.1	89.2	88.1	86.8	88.0	89.0	89.8	90.5	89.4
Total Unemployment	9.0	9.1	9.0	9.1	8.4	9.1	10.3	9.8	9.2	8.5	8.5	8.2	9.0
Unemployment Rate	9.0	9.1	9.0	9.2	8.6	9.3	10.5	10.1	9.5	8.7	8.7	8.3	9.2
						1986							
Civilian Labor Force	98.8	98.2	97.8	97.0	96.7	97.7	95.3	94.7	95.3	95.9	98.4	97.6	97.0
Total Employment	91.4	90.8	90.9	90.4	90.3	90.9	87.7	87.0	87.8	89.1	91.8	90.6	89.9
Total Unemployment	7.4	7.4	6.9	6.6	6.4	6.8	7.6	7.7	7.5	6.8	6.6	7.0	7.1
Unemployment Rate	7.5	7.6	7.1	6.8	6.6	7.0	8.0	8.2	7.8	7.1	6.7	7.2	7.3
						1987							
Civilian Labor Force	97.9	96.3	95.5	95.4	96.3	96.6	95.4	95.6	96.1	96.7	97.4	97.5	96.4
Total Employment	91.6	90.0	89.5	89.7	90.3	90.3	88.2	88.5	89.2	90.1	91.3	91.3	90.0
Total Unemployment	6.3	6.3	6.0	5.7	5.9	6.3	7.1	7.2	6.9	6.5	6.1	6.1	6.4
Unemployment Rate	6.4	6.5	6.3	6.0	6.1	6.5	7.5	7.5	7.1	6.8	6.3	6.3	6.6

Data for 1985 through 1987 revised to March 1986 benchmark.

Table 8-C

NORTHERN PANHANDLE SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
(In Thousands)
FISCAL YEARS 1981 - 1987

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Item	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	Ann. Avg.
						1981							
Civilian Labor Force	87.9	86.9	86.8	86.0	85.7	85.5	82.8	83.1	83.5	83.5	83.9	84.4	85.0
Total Employment	79.7	78.7	78.9	78.5	79.0	78.9	75.2	75.7	76.5	77.5	77.8	78.7	77.9
Total Unemployment	8.2	8.2	7.9	7.5	6.7	6.6	7.6	7.4	7.1	6.0	6.2	5.8	7.1
Unemployment Rate	9.3	9.5	9.1	8.7	7.8	7.8	9.2	8.8	8.5	7.2	7.3	6.8	8.3
						1982							
Civilian Labor Force	84.2	84.6	84.1	84.5	84.6	84.4	80.6	80.2	80.0	79.5	80.3	80.5	82.3
Total Employment	78.3	78.2	77.8	77.0	76.7	75.9	71.1	71.0	71.3	71.5	71.8	72.2	74.4
Total Unemployment	5.9	6.4	6.3	7.5	7.9	8.5	9.5	9.3	8.7	8.0	8.5	8.3	7.9
Unemployment Rate	7.0	7.5	7.5	8.9	9.3	10.1	11.8	11.5	10.9	10.1	10.5	10.3	9.6
						1983							
Civilian Labor Force	80.3	79.6	78.8	79.1	78.9	79.5	79.0	77.8	77.3	78.1	79.0	79.7	78.9
Total Employment	71.9	71.4	71.1	70.6	70.3	70.2	67.5	67.0	67.4	68.6	69.3	69.7	69.6
Total Unemployment	8.3	8.2	7.7	8.5	8.6	9.4	11.5	10.7	9.9	9.5	9.8	10.0	9.3
Unemployment Rate	10.4	10.3	9.8	10.8	10.9	11.8	14.6	13.8	12.8	12.2	12.3	12.6	11.8
						1984							
Civilian Labor Force	79.7	79.8	79.0	79.1	79.1	79.1	77.0	76.9	76.8	77.4	78.6	79.5	78.5
Total Employment	69.3	69.9	69.2	69.1	69.5	69.3	66.8	66.9	67.3	68.6	70.2	71.1	68.9
Total Unemployment	10.4	10.0	9.7	10.0	9.6	9.8	10.2	10.0	9.5	8.8	8.4	8.3	9.6
Unemployment Rate	13.0	12.5	12.3	12.7	12.1	12.4	13.2	13.0	12.4	11.4	10.7	10.5	12.2
						1985							
Civilian Labor Force	78.1	78.5	78.1	77.1	77.0	76.9	77.5	75.8	76.2	77.0	77.9	78.0	77.3
Total Employment	70.2	70.8	70.1	69.3	69.2	69.3	67.8	67.2	67.6	68.5	69.7	70.1	69.2
Total Unemployment	7.9	7.6	8.0	7.7	7.9	7.7	9.7	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.2	7.9	8.2
Unemployment Rate	10.1	9.7	10.2	10.0	10.2	10.0	12.5	11.3	11.2	11.1	10.6	10.1	10.6
						1986							
Civilian Labor Force	76.4	76.1	76.1	76.1	74.2	75.9	72.9	72.9	74.0	74.5	75.7	74.8	75.0
Total Employment	69.3	69.5	69.4	69.4	68.0	69.2	65.9	66.3	67.1	68.3	70.0	69.3	68.5
Total Unemployment	7.1	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.2	6.7	7.0	6.6	6.9	6.2	5.8	5.5	6.5
Unemployment Rate	9.3	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.3	8.8	9.6	9.0	9.3	8.3	7.6	7.4	8.7
						1987							
Civilian Labor Force	75.0	74.8	75.1	75.0	75.0	75.1	74.6	74.1	74.1	74.2	74.7	75.6	74.8
Total Employment	69.3	69.1	69.2	69.1	69.1	68.8	67.9	67.9	68.4	69.4	70.2	71.3	69.1
Total Unemployment	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.3	6.7	6.1	5.7	4.8	4.5	4.4	5.6
Unemployment Rate	7.5	7.6	7.9	7.9	7.8	8.4	9.0	8.3	7.7	6.5	6.0	5.8	7.5

Data for 1985 through 1987 revised to March 1986 benchmark.

Table 9
WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)
CALENDAR YEARS 1976 - 1987

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Item	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
						1976							
Civilian Labor Force	680,112	680,484	683,835	692,306	710,062	707,753	718,351	701,701	701,925	700,104	700,439	698,930	697,000
Total Employment	616,273	618,657	627,494	640,974	662,275	657,488	664,212	651,906	657,862	655,634	652,262	646,964	646,000
Total Unemployment	63,839	61,827	56,341	51,332	47,787	50,265	54,139	49,795	44,063	44,470	48,177	51,966	52,000
Unemployment Rate	9.4	9.1	8.2	7.4	6.7	7.1	7.5	7.1	6.3	6.4	6.9	7.4	7.5
						1977							
Civilian Labor Force	684,624	702,609	689,577	701,695	704,915	712,033	719,157	723,830	715,487	709,242	708,907	723,924	708,000
Total Employment	620,801	614,112	632,787	652,841	665,615	673,198	674,129	680,598	674,375	670,856	668,459	668,229	658,000
Total Unemployment	63,823	88,497	56,790	48,854	39,300	38,835	45,028	43,232	41,112	38,386	40,448	55,695	50,000
Unemployment Rate	9.3	12.6	8.2	7.0	5.6	5.5	6.3	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.7	7.7	7.1
						1978							
Civilian Labor Force	716,379	709,684	717,247	723,588	736,332	743,357	760,261	746,732	752,485	756,465	762,050	767,419	741,000
Total Employment	647,668	640,644	657,185	687,172	702,408	710,105	715,488	702,850	709,126	721,993	723,764	721,597	695,000
Total Unemployment	68,711	69,040	60,062	36,416	33,924	33,252	44,773	43,882	43,359	34,472	38,286	45,822	46,000
Unemployment Rate	9.6	9.7	8.4	5.0	4.6	4.5	5.9	5.9	5.8	4.6	5.0	6.0	6.2
						1979							
Civilian Labor Force	750,722	748,264	753,546	762,508	774,267	790,391	793,228	778,498	784,410	777,967	778,303	783,895	773,000
Total Employment	686,874	684,870	701,264	713,143	727,938	740,685	736,322	734,505	740,630	731,412	728,993	725,363	721,000
Total Unemployment	63,848	63,394	52,282	49,365	46,329	49,706	56,906	43,993	43,780	46,555	49,310	58,532	52,000
Unemployment Rate	8.5	8.5	6.9	6.5	6.0	6.3	7.2	5.7	5.6	6.0	6.3	7.5	6.7
						1980							
Civilian Labor Force	779,243	775,332	778,133	788,088	788,626	797,472	802,579	784,847	790,040	790,071	787,996	793,572	788,000
Total Employment	701,262	698,694	706,694	717,910	723,093	724,921	722,685	710,811	718,281	718,170	713,589	711,890	714,000
Total Unemployment	77,981	76,638	71,439	70,178	65,533	72,551	79,894	74,036	71,759	71,901	74,407	81,682	74,000
Unemployment Rate	10.0	9.9	9.2	8.9	8.3	9.1	10.0	9.4	9.1	9.1	9.4	10.3	9.4
						1981							
Civilian Labor Force	787,549	783,383	784,396	807,974	806,831	787,465	789,083	780,531	779,995	777,629	777,022	782,141	787,000
Total Employment	690,490	689,996	696,567	699,783	701,427	702,332	712,944	711,870	714,821	710,754	704,812	700,202	703,000
Total Unemployment	97,059	93,387	87,829	108,191	105,404	85,133	76,139	68,661	65,174	66,875	72,210	81,939	84,000
Unemployment Rate	12.3	11.9	11.2	13.4	13.1	10.8	9.6	8.8	8.4	8.6	9.3	10.5	10.7
						1982							
Civilian Labor Force	771,553	761,196	762,681	765,575	770,660	776,248	784,937	779,268	772,552	779,051	778,860	785,420	774,000
Total Employment	668,209	662,706	669,515	671,677	677,045	675,025	676,145	674,338	664,002	660,026	650,131	643,182	666,000
Total Unemployment	103,344	98,490	93,166	93,898	93,615	101,223	108,792	104,930	108,550	119,025	128,729	142,238	108,000
Unemployment Rate	13.4	12.9	12.2	12.3	12.1	13.0	13.9	13.5	14.1	15.3	16.5	18.1	13.9
						1983							
Civilian Labor Force	779,020	773,103	770,083	771,887	771,869	773,965	780,474	784,274	760,789	760,735	761,094	764,707	771,000
Total Employment	616,899	606,781	611,929	621,533	628,725	634,230	639,461	650,330	643,494	644,041	644,378	642,199	632,000
Total Unemployment	162,121	166,322	158,154	150,354	143,144	139,735	141,013	133,944	117,295	116,694	116,716	122,508	139,000
Unemployment Rate	20.8	21.5	20.5	19.5	18.5	18.1	18.1	17.1	15.4	15.3	15.3	16.0	18.0
						1984							
Civilian Labor Force	764,024	754,789	755,933	758,481	762,608	766,431	772,060	770,113	759,762	781,008	776,750	782,043	768,000
Total Employment	625,435	623,867	631,313	642,899	652,965	662,926	666,012	671,738	667,367	663,028	659,007	657,443	652,000
Total Unemployment	138,589	130,922	124,620	115,582	109,643	103,505	106,048	98,375	92,395	117,980	117,743	124,600	115,000
Unemployment Rate	18.1	17.3	16.5	15.2	14.4	13.5	13.7	12.8	12.2	15.1	15.2	15.9	15.0
						1985							
Civilian Labor Force	774,922	766,169	761,135	760,997	762,878	767,207	775,048	756,963	758,924	759,009	763,964	760,783	764,000
Total Employment	641,456	635,461	646,098	658,664	671,625	676,391	677,611	673,775	677,619	673,796	667,450	668,053	664,000
Total Unemployment	133,466	130,708	115,037	102,333	91,253	90,816	97,437	83,188	81,305	85,213	96,514	92,730	100,000
Unemployment Rate	17.2	17.1	15.1	13.4	12.0	11.8	12.6	11.0	10.7	11.2	12.6	12.2	13.0
						1986							
Civilian Labor Force	745,959	743,692	741,880	741,998	756,472	745,517	752,779	735,873	735,206	733,277	740,138	743,210	743,000
Total Employment	639,371	634,912	641,451	651,472	672,387	662,296	666,351	657,743	660,197	658,026	659,077	656,717	655,000
Total Unemployment	106,588	108,780	100,429	90,526	84,085	83,221	86,428	78,130	75,009	75,251	81,061	86,493	88,000
Unemployment Rate	14.3	14.6	13.5	12.2	11.1	11.2	11.5	10.6	10.2	10.3	11.0	11.6	11.8
						1987							
Civilian Labor Force	749,921	744,104	740,282	741,928	742,207	745,128	751,089	739,217	740,690	743,341	753,089		
Total Employment	652,088	650,261	655,852	668,026	674,894	677,692	678,147	671,925	673,279	673,284	671,872		
Total Unemployment	97,833	93,843	84,430	73,902	67,313	67,436	72,942	67,292	67,411	70,057	81,217		
Unemployment Rate	13.0	12.6	11.4	10.0	9.1	9.1	9.7	9.1	9.1	9.4	10.8		

Data for 1984 through current revised to March 1986 benchmark.

Table 9-A
WEST VIRGINIA, LESS KANAWHA COUNTY SERVICE DELIVERY AREA, LESS NORTHERN PANHANDLE SERVICE DELIVERY AREA, LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)
CALENDAR YEARS 1980 - 1987

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Item	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
1980													
Civilian Labor Force	581,497	579,375	581,489	589,885	588,509	594,858	600,909	586,610	590,815	593,069	590,644	595,628	589,447
Total Employment	520,068	518,519	524,772	534,173	538,457	539,327	538,507	529,406	536,467	537,797	532,515	530,707	531,730
Total Unemployment	61,429	60,856	56,717	55,712	50,052	55,531	62,402	57,204	54,348	55,272	58,129	64,921	57,717
Unemployment Rate	10.6	10.5	9.8	9.4	8.5	9.3	10.4	9.8	9.2	9.3	9.8	10.9	9.8
1981													
Civilian Labor Force	594,559	591,997	593,060	613,564	611,574	595,200	597,053	589,783	589,602	585,984	584,600	588,653	594,645
Total Employment	517,381	517,621	523,139	523,969	524,883	526,436	536,374	535,732	538,833	535,164	529,564	525,207	527,862
Total Unemployment	77,178	74,376	69,921	89,595	86,691	68,764	60,679	54,051	50,769	50,820	55,036	63,446	66,783
Unemployment Rate	13.0	12.6	11.8	14.6	14.2	11.6	10.2	9.2	8.6	8.7	9.4	10.8	11.2
1982													
Civilian Labor Force	582,457	574,544	574,272	578,078	580,045	587,189	595,436	590,264	584,168	588,597	589,907	595,791	585,062
Total Employment	502,373	498,536	502,528	505,188	507,138	507,135	508,733	507,356	497,562	494,763	487,574	481,161	500,004
Total Unemployment	80,084	76,008	71,744	72,890	72,907	80,054	86,703	82,908	86,606	93,834	102,333	114,630	85,058
Unemployment Rate	13.7	13.2	12.5	12.6	12.6	13.6	14.6	14.0	14.8	15.9	17.3	19.2	14.5
1983													
Civilian Labor Force	592,013	588,788	586,814	587,625	585,797	587,147	595,935	596,728	576,735	576,776	575,851	580,371	585,885
Total Employment	460,703	453,505	458,250	464,721	469,899	474,703	481,156	489,960	482,673	484,704	483,648	482,821	473,897
Total Unemployment	131,310	135,283	128,564	122,904	115,898	112,444	114,779	106,768	94,062	92,072	92,203	97,550	111,988
Unemployment Rate	22.2	23.0	21.9	20.9	19.8	19.2	19.3	17.9	16.3	16.0	16.0	16.8	19.1
1984													
Civilian Labor Force	584,610	575,969	576,957	578,170	580,924	583,198	588,916	586,159	576,603	596,237	593,394	597,292	584,878
Total Employment	473,400	471,980	478,244	486,956	494,139	502,147	505,285	509,533	505,794	503,185	499,479	497,374	493,964
Total Unemployment	111,210	103,989	98,713	91,214	86,785	81,051	83,631	76,626	70,809	93,052	93,915	99,918	90,914
Unemployment Rate	19.0	18.1	17.1	15.8	14.9	13.9	14.2	13.1	12.3	15.6	15.8	16.7	15.5
1985													
Civilian Labor Force	588,565	582,453	578,189	577,784	579,017	582,735	590,673	576,008	577,621	577,692	584,685	579,821	581,275
Total Employment	483,254	478,827	487,447	497,784	508,347	512,025	512,919	509,574	513,589	510,438	505,798	504,775	502,066
Total Unemployment	105,311	103,626	90,742	80,000	70,670	70,710	77,754	66,434	64,032	67,254	78,887	75,046	79,209
Unemployment Rate	17.9	17.8	15.7	13.8	12.2	12.1	13.2	11.5	11.1	11.6	13.5	12.9	13.6
1986													
Civilian Labor Force	569,667	567,666	565,674	564,964	576,347	567,246	573,461	558,993	558,913	556,477	561,827	565,100	565,528
Total Employment	483,132	479,244	484,317	491,957	508,609	500,482	503,326	496,652	499,490	497,242	497,538	495,531	494,795
Total Unemployment	86,535	88,422	81,357	73,007	67,738	66,764	70,135	62,341	59,423	59,235	64,289	69,569	70,733
Unemployment Rate	15.2	15.6	14.4	12.9	11.8	11.8	12.2	11.2	10.6	10.6	11.4	12.3	12.5
1987													
Civilian Labor Force	570,179	566,427	562,867	563,846	564,055	564,489	569,956	559,223	561,606	563,901	571,119		
Total Employment	490,871	489,918	493,877	503,455	509,341	510,127	510,477	505,182	507,386	508,152	506,319		
Total Unemployment	79,308	76,509	68,990	60,391	54,714	54,362	59,479	54,041	54,220	55,749	64,800		
Unemployment Rate	13.9	13.5	12.3	10.7	9.7	9.6	10.4	9.7	9.7	9.9	11.3		

Data for 1984 through current revised to March 1986 benchmark.

The U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics required revisions be incorporated into state data, but not into county data, as a result, county totals may not add to state total.

Table 9-B
KANAWHA COUNTY SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)
CALENDAR YEARS 1980 - 1987

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Item	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
1980													
Civilian Labor Force	110,207	108,880	109,201	109,886	110,940	112,520	111,719	110,057	110,868	109,654	109,990	110,791	110,393
Total Employment	102,497	101,099	101,904	102,905	103,582	104,567	103,892	102,088	102,149	101,378	101,540	101,766	102,447
Total Unemployment	7,710	7,781	7,297	6,981	7,358	7,953	7,827	7,969	8,719	8,276	8,450	9,025	7,946
Unemployment Rate	7.0	7.1	6.7	6.4	6.6	7.1	7.0	7.2	7.9	7.5	7.7	8.1	7.2
1981													
Civilian Labor Force	108,555	107,878	107,663	109,738	109,786	109,427	108,510	108,377	108,239	106,620	106,688	107,330	[illegible]
Total Employment	96,987	97,128	97,945	99,101	99,107	100,448	100,495	100,608	100,583	99,280	99,165	99,440	[illegible]
Total Unemployment	11,568	10,750	9,718	10,637	10,679	8,979	8,015	7,769	7,656	7,340	7,523	7,890	9,044
Unemployment Rate	10.7	10.0	9.0	9.7	9.7	8.2	7.4	7.2	7.1	6.9	7.1	7.4	8.4
1982													
Civilian Labor Force	104,852	104,144	104,346	103,922	104,498	105,318	106,771	105,872	104,776	104,848	104,548	104,823	104,893
Total Employment	94,422	94,226	95,010	94,835	95,961	95,909	96,691	95,640	94,505	93,224	92,434	92,132	94,582
Total Unemployment	10,430	9,918	9,336	9,087	8,537	9,409	10,080	10,232	10,271	11,624	12,114	12,691	10,311
Unemployment Rate	9.9	9.5	8.9	8.7	8.2	8.9	9.4	9.7	9.8	11.1	11.6	12.1	9.8
1983													
Civilian Labor Force	103,273	103,442	103,410	103,976	104,037	103,944	105,501	108,532	103,848	104,491	104,802	104,904	104,513
Total Employment	88,518	88,076	88,499	89,600	90,195	89,911	92,049	93,722	92,373	91,992	92,193	92,220	90,779
Total Unemployment	14,755	15,366	14,911	14,376	13,842	14,033	13,452	14,810	11,475	12,499	12,609	12,684	13,734
Unemployment Rate	14.3	14.9	14.4	13.8	13.3	13.5	12.8	13.6	11.0	12.0	12.0	12.1	13.1
1984													
Civilian Labor Force	99,569	99,167	99,622	100,374	100,715	101,296	102,372	103,098	102,668	103,612	102,116	103,505	101,510
Total Employment	85,462	85,221	85,888	87,353	88,580	89,616	90,435	91,289	91,255	90,131	89,823	90,100	88,763
Total Unemployment	14,107	13,946	13,734	13,021	12,135	11,680	11,937	11,809	11,413	13,481	12,293	13,405	12,747
Unemployment Rate	14.2	14.1	13.8	13.0	12.0	11.5	11.7	11.5	11.1	13.0	12.0	13.0	12.6
1985													
Civilian Labor Force	103,911	102,702	102,308	102,061	102,391	102,887	103,667	101,890	101,802	101,311	101,181	101,644	102,313
Total Employment	89,382	88,267	89,687	90,926	91,929	92,630	93,649	93,016	93,047	92,371	92,201	92,738	91,654
Total Unemployment	14,528	14,435	12,621	11,135	10,462	10,257	10,018	8,874	8,755	8,940	8,980	8,906	10,659
Unemployment Rate	14.0	14.1	12.3	10.9	10.2	10.0	9.7	8.7	8.6	8.8	8.9	8.8	10.4
1986													
Civilian Labor Force	99,646	99,320	99,022	99,466	101,698	100,936	101,348	99,428	98,491	98,718	99,933	99,945	99,830
Total Employment	89,195	88,333	89,088	90,308	92,943	91,714	92,794	91,142	90,627	90,850	91,524	91,484	90,834
Total Unemployment	10,451	10,987	9,934	9,158	8,755	9,222	8,554	8,286	7,864	7,868	8,409	8,461	8,996
Unemployment Rate	10.5	11.1	10.0	9.2	8.6	9.1	8.4	8.3	8.0	8.0	8.4	8.5	9.0
1987													
Civilian Labor Force	100,807	99,778	100,078	100,798	100,719	101,750	102,474	101,817	101,381	101,453	102,495		
Total Employment	91,248	90,433	91,654	93,013	93,432	94,118	94,474	93,848	93,412	93,070	93,165		
Total Unemployment	9,559	9,345	8,424	7,785	7,287	7,632	8,000	7,969	7,969	8,383	9,332		
Unemployment Rate	9.5	9.4	8.4	7.7	7.2	7.5	7.8	7.8	7.9	8.3	9.1		

Data for 1984 through current revised to March 1986 benchmark.

The U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics required revisions be incorporated into state data, but not into county data, as a result, county totals may not add to state total.

Table 9-C
NORTHERN PANHANDLE SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)
CALENDAR YEARS 1980 - 1987

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Item	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
						1980							
Civilian Labor Force	87,539	87,077	87,443	88,317	89,177	90,094	89,951	88,180	88,357	87,348	87,362	87,153	88,167
Total Employment	78,697	79,076	80,018	80,832	81,054	81,027	80,286	79,317	79,665	78,995	79,534	79,417	79,827
Total Unemployment	8,842	8,001	7,425	7,485	8,123	9,067	9,665	8,863	8,692	8,353	7,828	7,736	8,340
Unemployment Rate	10.1	9.2	8.5	8.5	9.1	10.1	10.7	10.1	9.8	9.6	9.0	8.9	9.5
						1981							
Civilian Labor Force	85,318	85,302	85,713	86,219	86,132	87,275	86,864	86,073	85,490	86,272	86,590	86,329	86,132
Total Employment	75,890	76,325	77,184	78,324	78,587	80,067	79,646	79,436	78,915	77,769	77,198	76,074	77,951
Total Unemployment	9,428	8,977	8,529	7,895	7,545	7,208	7,218	6,637	6,575	8,503	9,392	10,255	8,181
Unemployment Rate	11.1	10.5	10.0	9.2	8.8	8.3	8.3	7.7	7.7	9.9	10.8	11.9	9.5
						1982							
Civilian Labor Force	85,098	84,452	84,730	84,883	85,875	86,009	86,187	84,963	83,705	84,932	84,445	85,248	85,046
Total Employment	72,460	71,963	72,690	72,922	73,675	74,129	73,978	73,047	72,011	71,388	70,232	70,459	72,414
Total Unemployment	12,638	12,489	12,040	11,961	12,200	11,880	12,209	11,916	11,694	13,544	14,213	14,789	12,632
Unemployment Rate	14.9	14.8	14.2	14.1	14.2	13.8	14.2	14.0	14.0	15.9	16.8	17.3	14.9
						1983							
Civilian Labor Force	82,757	82,146	81,666	80,941	81,866	82,322	81,964	82,166	80,304	80,797	80,955	81,371	81,607
Total Employment	66,957	66,540	66,938	67,876	68,532	69,157	69,055	69,651	68,554	68,584	69,038	69,021	68,326
Total Unemployment	15,800	15,606	14,728	13,065	13,334	13,165	12,909	12,515	11,750	12,213	11,917	12,350	13,281
Unemployment Rate	19.1	19.0	18.0	16.1	16.3	16.0	15.7	15.2	14.6	15.1	14.7	15.2	16.3
						1984							
Civilian Labor Force	79,843	79,650	79,354	79,936	80,967	81,937	80,767	80,860	80,496	81,162	81,241	81,246	80,623
Total Employment	66,570	66,663	67,183	68,591	70,244	71,161	70,290	70,921	70,321	69,713	69,706	69,970	69,278
Total Unemployment	13,273	12,987	12,171	11,345	10,723	10,776	10,477	9,939	10,175	11,449	11,535	11,276	11,345
Unemployment Rate	16.6	16.3	15.3	14.2	13.2	13.2	13.0	12.3	12.6	14.1	14.2	13.9	14.1
						1985							
Civilian Labor Force	82,444	81,017	80,638	81,151	81,472	81,584	80,709	79,065	79,500	80,006	78,103	79,317	80,418
Total Employment	68,816	68,369	68,962	69,953	71,352	71,736	71,046	71,186	70,981	70,986	69,450	70,541	70,282
Total Unemployment	13,628	12,648	11,676	11,198	10,120	9,848	9,663	7,879	8,519	9,020	8,653	8,776	10,136
Unemployment Rate	16.5	15.6	14.5	13.8	12.4	12.1	12.0	10.0	10.7	11.3	11.1	11.1	12.6
						1986							
Civilian Labor Force	76,642	76,710	77,184	77,568	78,427	77,335	77,971	77,442	77,801	78,077	78,372	78,159	77,641
Total Employment	67,042	67,336	68,046	69,210	70,831	70,103	70,237	69,944	70,080	69,930	70,014	69,698	69,372
Total Unemployment	9,600	9,374	9,138	8,358	7,596	7,232	7,734	7,498	7,721	8,147	8,358	8,461	8,269
Unemployment Rate	12.5	12.2	11.8	10.8	9.7	9.4	9.9	9.7	9.9	10.4	10.7	10.8	10.7
						1987							
Civilian Labor Force	78,938	77,894	77,337	77,286	77,438	78,882	78,663	78,176	77,703	77,987	79,472		
Total Employment	69,969	69,906	70,323	71,561	72,126	73,446	73,199	72,891	72,480	72,060	72,388		
Total Unemployment	8,969	7,988	7,014	5,725	5,312	5,436	5,464	5,285	5,223	5,927	7,084		
Unemployment Rate	11.4	10.3	9.1	7.4	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.7	7.6	8.9		

Data for 1984 through current revised to March 1986 benchmark.

The U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics required revisions be incorporated into state data, but not into county data, as a result, county totals may not add to state total.

Table 10

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)
FISCAL YEARS 1981 - 1987

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Item	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Annual Average
						1981							
Civilian Labor Force	802,579	784,847	790,040	790,071	787,996	793,572	787,549	783,383	784,396	807,974	806,831	787,465	792,225
Total Employment	722,685	710,811	718,281	718,170	713,589	711,890	690,490	689,996	696,567	699,783	701,427	702,332	706,335
Total Unemployment	79,894	74,036	71,759	71,901	74,407	81,682	97,059	93,387	87,829	108,191	105,404	85,133	85,890
Unemployment Rate	10.0	9.4	9.1	9.1	9.4	10.3	12.3	11.9	11.2	13.4	13.1	10.8	10.8
						1982							
Civilian Labor Force	789,083	780,531	779,995	777,629	777,022	782,141	771,553	761,196	762,681	765,575	770,660	776,248	774,526
Total Employment	712,944	711,870	714,821	710,754	704,812	700,202	668,209	662,706	669,515	671,677	677,045	675,025	689,965
Total Unemployment	76,139	68,661	65,174	66,875	72,210	81,939	103,344	98,490	93,166	93,898	93,615	101,223	84,561
Unemployment Rate	9.6	8.8	8.4	8.6	9.3	10.5	13.4	12.9	12.2	12.3	12.1	13.0	10.9
						1983							
Civilian Labor Force	784,937	779,268	772,552	779,051	778,860	785,420	779,020	773,103	770,083	771,887	771,869	773,965	776,668
Total Employment	676,145	674,338	664,002	660,026	650,131	643,182	616,899	606,781	611,929	621,533	628,725	634,230	640,660
Total Unemployment	108,792	104,930	108,550	119,025	128,729	142,238	162,121	166,322	158,154	150,354	143,144	139,735	136,008
Unemployment Rate	13.9	13.5	14.1	15.3	16.5	18.1	20.8	21.5	20.5	19.5	18.5	18.1	17.5
						1984							
Civilian Labor Force	780,474	784,274	760,789	760,735	761,094	764,707	764,024	754,789	755,933	758,481	762,608	766,431	764,528
Total Employment	639,461	650,330	643,494	644,041	644,378	642,199	625,435	623,867	631,313	642,899	652,965	662,926	641,942
Total Unemployment	141,013	133,944	117,295	116,694	116,716	122,508	138,589	130,922	124,620	115,582	109,643	103,505	122,586
Unemployment Rate	18.1	17.1	15.4	15.3	15.3	16.0	18.1	17.3	16.5	15.2	14.4	13.5	16.0
						1985							
Civilian Labor Force	772,060	770,113	759,762	781,008	776,750	782,043	774,922	766,169	761,135	760,997	762,878	767,207	769,587
Total Employment	666,012	671,738	667,367	663,028	659,007	657,443	641,456	635,461	646,098	658,664	671,625	676,391	659,524
Total Unemployment	106,048	98,375	92,395	117,980	117,743	124,600	133,466	130,708	115,037	102,333	91,253	90,816	110,063
Unemployment Rate	13.7	12.8	12.2	15.1	15.2	15.9	17.2	17.1	15.1	13.4	12.0	11.8	14.3
						1986							
Civilian Labor Force	775,048	756,963	758,924	759,009	763,964	760,783	745,959	743,692	741,880	741,998	756,472	745,517	754,184
Total Employment	677,611	673,775	677,619	673,796	667,450	668,053	639,371	634,912	641,451	651,472	672,387	662,296	661,683
Total Unemployment	97,437	83,188	81,305	85,213	96,514	92,730	106,588	108,780	100,429	90,526	84,085	83,221	92,501
Unemployment Rate	12.6	11.0	10.7	11.2	12.6	12.2	14.3	14.6	13.5	12.2	11.1	11.2	12.3
						1987							
Civilian Labor Force	752,779	735,873	735,206	733,277	740,138	743,210	749,921	744,104	740,282	741,928	742,207	745,128	742,004
Total Employment	666,351	657,743	660,197	658,026	659,077	656,717	652,088	650,261	655,852	668,026	674,894	677,692	661,410
Total Unemployment	86,428	78,130	75,009	75,251	81,061	86,493	97,833	93,843	84,430	73,902	67,313	67,436	80,594
Unemployment Rate	11.5	10.6	10.2	10.3	11.0	11.6	13.0	12.6	11.4	10.0	9.1	9.1	10.9

Data for 1984 through current revised to March 1986 benchmark.

Table 10-A

WEST VIRGINIA LESS KANAWHA COUNTY SERVICE DELIVERY AREA,
LESS NORTHERN PANHANDLE SERVICE DELIVERY AREA,
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)
FISCAL YEARS 1981 - 1987

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Item	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Annual Average
						1981							
Civilian Labor Force	600,909	586,610	590,815	593,069	590,644	595,628	594,559	591,997	593,060	613,564	611,574	595,200	596,472
Total Employment	538,507	529,406	536,467	537,797	532,515	530,707	517,381	517,621	523,139	523,969	524,883	526,436	528,234
Total Unemployment	62,402	57,204	54,348	55,272	58,129	64,921	77,178	74,376	69,921	89,595	86,691	68,764	68,238
Unemployment Rate	10.4	9.8	9.2	9.3	9.8	10.9	13.0	12.6	11.8	14.6	14.2	11.6	11.4
						1982							
Civilian Labor Force	597,053	589,783	589,602	585,984	584,600	588,653	582,457	574,544	574,272	578,078	580,045	587,189	584,360
Total Employment	536,344	535,732	538,833	535,164	529,564	525,207	502,373	498,536	502,528	505,188	507,138	507,135	518,650
Total Unemployment	60,679	54,051	50,769	50,820	55,036	63,446	80,084	76,008	71,744	72,890	72,907	80,054	65,710
Unemployment Rate	10.2	9.2	8.6	8.7	9.4	10.8	13.7	13.2	12.5	12.6	12.6	13.6	11.2
						1983							
Civilian Labor Force	595,436	590,264	584,168	588,597	589,907	595,791	592,013	588,788	586,814	587,625	585,797	587,147	589,372
Total Employment	508,733	507,356	497,562	494,763	487,574	481,161	460,703	453,505	458,250	464,721	469,899	474,703	479,915
Total Unemployment	86,703	82,908	86,606	93,834	102,333	114,630	131,310	135,283	128,564	122,904	115,898	112,444	109,457
Unemployment Rate	14.6	14.0	14.8	15.9	17.3	19.2	22.2	23.0	21.9	20.9	19.8	19.2	18.6
						1984							
Civilian Labor Force	595,935	596,728	576,735	576,776	575,851	580,371	584,610	575,969	576,957	578,170	580,924	583,198	581,859
Total Employment	481,156	489,960	482,673	484,704	483,648	482,821	473,400	471,980	478,244	486,956	494,139	502,147	484,323
Total Unemployment	114,779	106,768	94,062	92,072	92,203	97,550	111,210	103,989	98,713	91,214	86,785	81,051	97,536
Unemployment Rate	19.3	17.9	16.3	16.0	16.0	16.8	19.0	18.1	17.1	15.8	14.9	13.9	16.8
						1985							
Civilian Labor Force	588,916	586,159	576,603	596,237	593,394	597,292	588,565	582,453	578,189	577,784	579,017	582,735	585,615
Total Employment	505,285	509,533	505,794	503,185	499,479	497,374	483,254	478,827	487,447	497,784	508,347	512,025	499,029
Total Unemployment	83,631	76,626	70,809	93,052	93,915	99,918	105,311	103,626	90,742	80,000	70,670	70,710	86,586
Unemployment Rate	14.2	13.1	12.3	15.6	15.8	16.7	17.9	17.8	15.7	13.8	12.2	12.1	14.8
						1986							
Civilian Labor Force	590,673	576,008	577,621	577,692	584,685	579,821	569,667	567,666	565,674	564,964	576,347	567,246	574,846
Total Employment	512,919	509,574	513,589	510,438	505,798	504,775	483,132	479,244	484,317	491,957	508,609	500,482	500,406
Total Unemployment	77,754	66,434	64,032	67,254	78,887	75,046	86,535	88,422	81,357	73,007	67,738	66,764	74,440
Unemployment Rate	13.2	11.5	11.1	11.6	13.5	12.9	15.2	15.6	14.4	12.9	11.8	11.8	12.9
						1987							
Civilian Labor Force	573,461	558,993	558,913	556,477	561,827	565,100	570,179	566,427	562,867	563,846	564,055	564,489	563,892
Total Employment	503,326	496,652	499,490	497,242	497,538	495,531	490,871	489,918	493,877	503,455	509,341	510,127	498,950
Total Unemployment	70,135	62,341	59,423	59,235	64,289	69,569	79,308	76,509	68,990	60,391	54,714	54,362	64,942
Unemployment Rate	12.2	11.2	10.6	10.6	11.4	12.3	13.9	13.5	12.3	10.7	9.7	9.6	11.5

Data for 1984 through current revised to March 1986 benchmark.

The U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics required revisions be incorporated into state data, but not into county data, as a result, county totals may not add to state total.

Table 10-B

KANAWHA COUNTY SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)
FISCAL YEARS 1981 - 1987

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Item	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Annual Average
1981													
Civilian Labor Force	111,719	110,057	110,868	109,654	109,990	110,791	108,555	107,878	107,663	109,738	109,786	109,427	109,677
Total Employment	103,892	102,088	102,149	101,378	101,540	101,766	96,987	97,128	97,945	99,101	99,107	100,448	100,294
Total Unemployment	7,827	7,969	8,719	8,276	8,450	9,025	11,568	10,750	9,718	10,637	10,679	8,979	9,383
Unemployment Rate	7.0	7.2	7.9	7.5	7.7	8.1	10.7	10.0	9.0	9.7	9.7	8.2	8.6
1982													
Civilian Labor Force	108,510	108,377	108,239	106,620	106,688	107,330	104,852	104,144	104,346	103,922	104,498	105,318	106,071
Total Employment	100,495	100,608	100,583	99,280	99,165	99,440	94,422	94,226	95,010	94,835	95,961	95,909	97,495
Total Unemployment	8,015	7,769	7,656	7,340	7,523	7,890	10,430	9,918	9,336	9,087	8,537	9,409	8,576
Unemployment Rate	7.4	7.2	7.1	6.9	7.1	7.4	9.9	9.5	8.9	8.7	8.2	8.9	8.1
1983													
Civilian Labor Force	106,771	105,872	104,776	104,848	104,548	104,823	103,273	103,442	103,410	103,976	104,037	103,944	104,477
Total Employment	96,691	95,640	94,505	93,224	92,434	92,132	88,518	88,076	88,499	89,600	90,195	89,911	91,619
Total Unemployment	10,080	10,232	10,271	11,624	12,114	12,691	14,755	15,366	14,911	14,376	13,842	14,033	12,858
Unemployment Rate	9.4	9.7	9.8	11.1	11.6	12.1	14.3	14.9	14.4	13.8	13.3	13.5	12.3
1984													
Civilian Labor Force	105,501	108,532	103,848	104,491	104,802	104,904	99,569	99,167	99,622	100,374	100,715	101,296	102,735
Total Employment	92,049	93,722	92,373	91,992	92,193	92,220	85,462	85,221	85,888	87,353	88,580	89,616	89,722
Total Unemployment	13,452	14,810	11,475	12,499	12,609	12,684	14,107	13,946	13,734	13,021	12,135	11,680	13,013
Unemployment Rate	12.8	13.6	11.0	12.0	12.0	12.1	14.2	14.1	13.8	13.0	12.0	11.5	12.7
1985													
Civilian Labor Force	102,372	103,098	102,668	103,612	102,116	103,505	103,911	102,702	102,308	102,061	102,391	102,887	102,803
Total Employment	90,435	91,289	91,255	90,131	89,823	90,100	89,383	88,267	89,687	90,926	91,929	92,630	90,488
Total Unemployment	11,937	11,809	11,413	13,481	12,293	13,405	14,528	14,435	12,621	11,135	10,462	10,257	12,315
Unemployment Rate	11.7	11.5	11.1	13.0	12.0	13.0	14.0	14.1	12.3	10.9	10.0	10.0	12.0
1986													
Civilian Labor Force	103,667	101,890	101,802	101,311	101,181	101,644	99,646	99,320	99,022	99,466	101,698	100,936	100,965
Total Employment	93,649	93,016	93,047	92,371	92,201	92,738	89,195	88,333	89,088	90,308	92,943	91,714	91,550
Total Unemployment	10,018	8,874	8,755	8,940	8,980	8,906	10,451	10,987	9,934	9,158	8,755	9,222	9,415
Unemployment Rate	9.7	8.7	8.6	8.8	8.9	8.8	10.5	11.1	10.0	9.2	8.6	9.1	9.3
1987													
Civilian Labor Force	101,348	99,428	98,491	98,718	99,933	99,945	100,807	99,778	100,078	100,798	100,719	101,750	100,150
Total Employment	92,794	91,142	90,627	90,850	91,524	91,484	91,248	90,433	91,654	93,013	93,432	94,118	91,860
Total Unemployment	8,554	8,286	7,864	7,868	8,409	8,461	9,559	9,345	8,424	7,785	7,287	7,632	8,290
Unemployment Rate	8.4	8.3	8.0	8.0	8.4	8.5	9.5	9.4	8.4	7.7	7.2	7.5	8.3

Data for 1984 through current revised to March 1986 benchmark.

The U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics required revisions be incorporated into state data, but not into county data, as a result, county totals may not add to state total.

Table 10-C

NORTHERN PANHANDLE SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)
FISCAL YEARS 1981 - 1987

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Item	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Annual Average
						1981							
Civilian Labor Force	89,951	88,180	88,357	87,348	87,362	87,153	85,318	85,302	85,713	86,219	86,132	87,275	87,027
Total Employment	80,286	79,317	79,665	78,995	79,534	79,417	75,890	76,325	77,184	78,324	78,587	80,067	78,633
Total Unemployment	9,665	8,863	8,692	8,353	7,828	7,736	9,428	8,977	8,529	7,895	7,545	7,208	8,394
Unemployment Rate	10.7	10.1	9.8	9.6	9.0	8.9	11.1	10.5	10.0	9.2	8.8	8.3	9.6
						1982							
Civilian Labor Force	86,864	86,073	85,490	86,272	86,590	86,329	85,098	84,452	84,730	84,883	85,875	86,009	85,723
Total Employment	79,646	79,436	78,915	77,769	77,198	76,074	72,460	71,963	72,690	72,922	73,675	74,129	75,574
Total Unemployment	7,218	6,637	6,575	8,503	9,392	10,255	12,638	12,489	12,040	11,961	12,200	11,880	10,149
Unemployment Rate	8.3	7.7	7.7	9.9	10.8	11.9	14.9	14.8	14.2	14.1	14.2	13.8	11.8
						1983							
Civilian Labor Force	86,187	84,963	83,705	84,932	84,445	85,248	82,757	82,146	81,666	80,941	81,866	82,322	83,432
Total Employment	73,978	73,047	72,011	71,388	70,232	70,459	66,957	66,540	66,938	67,876	68,532	69,157	69,760
Total Unemployment	12,209	11,916	11,694	13,544	14,213	14,789	15,800	15,606	14,728	13,065	13,334	13,165	13,672
Unemployment Rate	14.2	14.0	14.0	15.9	16.8	17.3	19.1	19.0	18.0	16.1	16.3	16.0	16.4
						1984							
Civilian Labor Force	81,964	82,166	80,304	80,797	80,955	81,371	79,843	79,650	79,354	79,936	80,967	81,937	80,771
Total Employment	69,055	69,651	68,554	68,584	69,038	69,021	66,570	66,663	67,183	68,591	70,244	71,161	68,693
Total Unemployment	12,909	12,515	11,750	12,213	11,917	12,350	13,273	12,987	12,171	11,345	10,723	10,776	12,078
Unemployment Rate	15.7	15.2	14.6	15.1	14.7	15.2	16.6	16.3	15.3	14.2	13.2	13.2	15.0
						1985							
Civilian Labor Force	80,767	80,860	80,496	81,162	81,241	81,246	82,444	81,017	80,638	81,151	81,472	81,584	81,174
Total Employment	70,290	70,921	70,321	69,713	69,706	69,970	68,816	68,369	68,962	69,953	71,352	71,736	70,010
Total Unemployment	10,477	9,939	10,175	11,449	11,535	11,276	13,628	12,648	11,676	11,198	10,120	9,848	11,164
Unemployment Rate	13.0	12.3	12.6	14.1	14.2	13.9	16.5	15.6	14.5	13.8	12.4	12.1	13.8
						1986							
Civilian Labor Force	80,709	79,065	79,500	80,006	78,103	79,317	76,642	76,710	77,184	77,568	78,427	77,335	78,381
Total Employment	71,046	71,186	70,981	70,986	69,450	70,541	67,042	67,336	68,046	69,210	70,831	70,103	69,729
Total Unemployment	9,663	7,879	8,519	9,020	8,653	8,776	9,600	9,374	9,138	8,358	7,596	7,232	8,652
Unemployment Rate	12.0	10.0	10.7	11.3	11.1	11.1	12.5	12.2	11.8	10.8	9.7	9.4	11.0
						1987							
Civilian Labor Force	77,971	77,442	77,801	78,077	78,372	78,159	78,938	77,894	77,337	77,286	77,438	78,882	77,968
Total Employment	70,237	69,944	70,080	69,930	70,014	69,698	69,969	69,906	70,323	71,561	72,126	73,446	70,604
Total Unemployment	7,734	7,498	7,721	8,147	8,358	8,461	8,969	7,988	7,014	5,725	5,312	5,436	7,364
Unemployment Rate	9.9	9.7	9.9	10.4	10.7	10.8	11.4	10.3	9.1	7.4	6.9	6.9	9.4

Data for 1984 through current revised to March 1986 benchmark.

The U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics required revisions be incorporated into state data, but not into county data, as a result, county totals may not add to state total.

Table 11

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
BY COUNTY, ANNUAL AVERAGES
FISCAL YEAR 1987*

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
Barbour	4,340	3,580	760	17.6
Berkeley	24,230	23,000	1,230	5.1
Boone	9,000	8,080	920	10.2
Braxton	5,260	4,600	660	12.5
Brooke	10,280	9,660	620	6.0
Cabell	40,750	38,250	2,510	6.1
Calhoun	2,800	2,340	460	16.3
Clay	2,900	2,430	460	16.0
Doddridge	2,480	2,260	220	8.7
Fayette	16,640	14,820	1,820	10.9
Gilmer	3,160	2,870	290	9.1
Grant	3,570	3,050	520	14.6
Greenbrier	14,120	12,630	1,490	10.5
Hampshire	6,840	6,340	500	7.3
Hancock	13,670	13,000	670	4.9
Hardy	5,060	4,790	280	5.5
Harrison	28,680	26,470	2,200	7.7
Jackson	8,690	7,660	1,030	11.8
Jefferson	16,140	15,690	450	2.8
Kanawha	96,380	90,010	6,370	6.6
Lewis	7,170	6,230	950	13.2
Lincoln	6,800	5,910	890	13.0
Logan	13,480	11,570	1,910	14.2
McDowell	9,530	7,280	2,250	23.6
Marion	21,290	19,360	1,930	9.1
Marshall	14,080	12,700	1,380	9.8
Mason	8,320	7,270	1,050	12.7
Mercer	26,180	23,960	2,220	8.5
Mineral	11,670	10,780	890	7.6
Mingo	9,910	8,770	1,140	11.5
Monongalia	35,310	33,960	1,350	3.8
Monroe	4,240	3,890	350	8.1
Morgan	4,650	4,340	310	6.7
Nicholas	8,780	7,660	1,120	12.8
Ohio	23,160	21,800	1,360	5.9
Pendleton	3,880	3,670	210	5.4
Pleasants	2,570	2,320	250	9.9
Pocahontas	4,170	3,700	470	11.2
Preston	11,790	10,580	1,210	10.3
Putnam	15,750	14,410	1,340	8.5
Raleigh	28,590	25,360	3,230	11.3
Randolph	10,670	9,440	1,230	11.5
Ritchie	4,910	4,400	510	10.4
Roane	5,490	4,790	700	12.8
Summers	4,460	3,960	500	11.2
Taylor	5,810	5,290	520	8.9
Tucker	3,540	3,120	420	12.0
Tyler	4,560	4,060	500	11.0
Upshur	8,160	7,090	1,070	13.1
Wayne	14,550	13,310	1,250	8.6
Webster	2,940	2,550	390	13.1
Wetzel	9,020	7,920	1,100	12.2
Wirt	2,300	2,050	250	10.8
Wood	39,930	36,970	2,960	7.4
Wyoming	8,060	6,740	1,320	16.4

*Data based on March 1986 benchmark.

Table 12

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)
ANNUAL AVERAGES
FISCAL YEAR 1987*

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
Barbour	4,650	3,657	993	21.4
Berkeley	25,096	23,493	1,603	6.4
Boone	9,444	8,255	1,189	12.6
Braxton	5,553	4,703	850	15.3
Brooke	10,672	9,868	804	7.5
Cabell	42,293	39,047	3,246	7.7
Calhoun	2,982	2,392	590	19.8
Clay	3,086	2,483	603	19.5
Doddridge	2,595	2,313	282	10.9
Fayette	17,511	15,141	2,370	13.5
Gilmer	3,312	2,936	376	11.4
Grant	3,794	3,116	678	17.9
Greenbrier	14,840	12,901	1,939	13.1
Hampshire	7,123	6,473	650	9.1
Hancock	14,154	13,279	875	6.2
Hardy	5,251	4,891	360	6.9
Harrison	29,918	27,043	2,875	9.6
Jackson	9,168	7,830	1,338	14.6
Jefferson	16,610	16,031	579	3.5
Kanawha	100,150	91,860	8,290	8.3
Lewis	7,594	6,361	1,233	16.2
Lincoln	7,191	6,041	1,150	16.0
Logan	14,303	11,817	2,486	17.4
McDowell	10,360	7,438	2,922	28.2
Marion	22,296	19,777	2,519	11.3
Marshall	14,770	12,965	1,805	12.2
Mason	8,802	7,429	1,373	15.6
Mercer	27,366	24,474	2,892	10.6
Mineral	10,957	9,847	1,110	10.1
Mingo	10,441	8,960	1,481	14.2
Monongalia	36,446	34,696	1,750	4.8
Monroe	4,424	3,974	450	10.2
Morgan	4,833	4,429	404	8.4
Nicholas	9,289	7,824	1,465	15.8
Ohio	24,028	22,253	1,775	7.4
Pendleton	4,024	3,748	276	6.9
Pleasants	2,697	2,367	330	12.2
Pocahontas	4,390	3,785	605	13.8
Preston	12,394	10,812	1,582	12.8
Putnam	16,442	14,705	1,737	10.6
Raleigh	30,112	25,909	4,203	14.0
Randolph	11,243	9,642	1,601	14.2
Ritchie	5,161	4,497	664	12.9
Roane	5,804	4,893	911	15.7
Summers	4,700	4,047	653	13.9
Taylor	6,079	5,405	674	11.1
Tucker	3,737	3,186	551	14.7
Tyler	4,808	4,148	660	13.7
Upshur	8,624	7,242	1,382	16.0
Wayne	15,204	13,585	1,619	10.6
Webster	3,108	2,608	500	16.1
Wetzel	9,536	8,091	1,445	15.2
Wirt	2,419	2,093	326	13.5
Wood	41,631	37,769	3,862	9.3
Wyoming	8,595	6,885	1,710	19.9

*Data based on March 1986 benchmark.

Table 13

WEST VIRGINIA
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
FISCAL YEARS 1977 - 1987

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Fiscal Year (July-June)	Civilian Labor Force*	Employment*	Unemployment*	Unemployment Rate
1977	707.0	662.6	44.4	6.3
1978	730.6	689.0	41.6	5.7
1979	756.3	715.0	41.3	5.5
1980	761.1	712.6	48.5	6.4
1981	767.2	693.9	73.3	9.6
1982	751.7	681.7	70.0	9.3
1983	741.5	642.0	99.5	13.4
1984	742.2	645.0	97.2	13.1
1985	732.3	651.8	80.5	11.0
1986	720.0	650.6	69.4	9.6
1987	710.7	648.7	61.9	8.7

*In thousands.
March 1986 benchmark.

Table 13-A

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)
FISCAL YEARS 1977 - 1987

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Fiscal Year (July-June)	Civilian Labor Force*	Employment*	Unemployment*	Unemployment Rate
1977	701.4	649.0	52.4	7.5
1978	720.4	673.5	46.9	6.5
1979	760.4	712.5	48.0	6.3
1980	783.6	722.5	61.1	7.8
1981	792.2	706.3	85.9	10.8
1982	774.5	690.0	84.6	10.9
1983	776.7	640.7	136.0	17.5
1984	764.5	641.9	122.6	16.0
1985	769.6	659.5	110.1	14.3
1986	754.2	661.7	92.5	12.3
1987	742.0	661.4	80.6	10.9

*In thousands.
March 1986 benchmark.

Table 14

WEST VIRGINIA AND SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
FISCAL YEAR 1987

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

State & SDAs	Civilian Labor Force*	Employment*	Unemployment*	Unemployment Rate
West Virginia	710.7	648.7	61.9	8.7
Kanawha County SDA	96.4	90.0	6.4	6.6
Northern Panhandle SDA**	74.8	69.1	5.6	7.5
Balance of State***	539.5	489.6	49.9	9.3

*In thousands.

**Counties within Northern Panhandle Service Delivery Area: Brooke, Hancock, Marshall, Ohio, Tyler and Wetzel.

***Balance of State is West Virginia less Kanawha County SDA and Northern Panhandle SDA.

March 1986 benchmark.

Table 15

WEST VIRGINIA AND SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)
FISCAL YEAR 1987

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

State & SDAs	Civilian Labor Force*	Employment*	Unemployment*	Unemployment Rate
West Virginia	742.0	661.4	80.6	10.9
Kanawha County SDA	100.2	91.9	8.3	8.3
Northern Panhandle SDA**	78.0	70.6	7.4	9.4
Balance of State***	563.9	499.0	64.9	11.5

*In thousands.

**Counties within Northern Panhandle Service Delivery Area: Brooke, Hancock, Marshall, Ohio, Tyler and Wetzel.

***Balance of State is West Virginia less Kanawha County SDA and Northern Panhandle SDA.

March 1986 benchmark.

Table 16

WEST VIRGINIA
LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX
PROJECTED FISCAL YEAR 1989*

Age	Labor Force**			Employment**			Unemployment**			Percent Unemployment		
	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite
					TOTAL							
16-17	12.9	12.2	0.7	10.6	10.1	0.5	2.3	2.1	(Z)	17.8	17.2	(X)
18-19	28.9	27.5	1.4	24.4	23.1	1.3	4.5	4.4	(Z)	15.6	16.0	(X)
20-24	86.6	83.6	3.0	72.3	70.5	1.8	14.3	13.1	1.2	16.5	15.7	40.0
25-34	218.0	210.2	7.8	193.6	187.2	6.4	24.4	23.0	1.4	11.2	10.9	17.9
35-44	196.5	190.8	5.7	181.4	176.9	4.5	15.1	13.9	1.2	7.7	7.3	21.1
45-64	199.7	192.8	6.9	187.9	181.3	6.6	11.8	11.5	0.3	5.9	6.0	4.3
65 & Over	15.3	14.3	1.0	14.9	14.0	0.9	0.4	0.3	(Z)	2.6	2.1	(X)
Total	757.9	731.4	26.5	685.1	663.1	22.0	72.8	68.3	4.5	9.6	9.3	17.0
					MALE							
16-17	7.5	7.1	0.4	6.1	5.8	0.3	1.4	1.3	(Z)	18.7	18.3	(X)
18-19	15.9	15.1	0.8	13.1	12.4	0.7	2.8	2.7	(Z)	17.6	17.9	(X)
20-24	42.9	41.6	1.3	35.4	34.7	0.7	7.5	6.9	0.6	17.5	16.6	46.2
25-34	130.9	126.6	4.3	114.3	110.8	3.5	16.6	15.8	0.8	12.7	12.5	18.6
35-44	119.6	116.5	3.1	107.2	105.0	2.2	12.4	11.5	0.9	10.4	9.9	29.0
45-64	119.7	115.9	3.8	112.2	108.6	3.6	7.5	7.3	(Z)	6.3	6.3	(X)
65 & Over	8.2	7.7	0.5	8.1	7.6	0.5	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Total	444.7	430.5	14.2	396.4	384.9	11.5	48.3	45.6	2.7	10.9	10.6	19.0
					FEMALE							
16-17	5.4	5.1	0.3	4.5	4.3	(Z)	0.9	0.8	(Z)	16.7	15.7	(X)
18-19	13.0	12.4	0.6	11.3	10.7	0.6	1.7	1.7	(Z)	13.1	13.7	(X)
20-24	43.7	42.0	1.7	36.9	35.8	1.1	6.8	6.2	0.6	15.6	14.8	35.3
25-34	87.1	83.6	3.5	79.3	76.4	2.9	7.8	7.2	0.6	9.0	8.6	17.1
35-44	76.9	74.3	2.6	74.2	71.9	2.3	2.7	2.4	0.3	3.5	3.2	11.5
45-64	80.0	76.9	3.1	75.7	72.7	3.0	4.3	4.2	(Z)	5.4	5.5	(X)
65 & Over	7.1	6.6	0.5	6.8	6.4	0.4	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Total	313.2	300.9	12.3	288.7	278.2	10.5	24.5	22.7	1.8	7.8	7.5	14.6

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding. *Based on Current Population Survey estimates.
**In thousands. X Not applicable. Z Less than 250.

Table 16-A

WEST VIRGINIA, LESS KANAWHA COUNTY, SERVICE DELIVERY AREA, LESS NORTHERN PANHANDLE, SERVICE DELIVERY AREA, LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX PROJECTED FISCAL YEAR 1989*

Age	Labor Force**			Employment**			Unemployment**			Percent Unemployment		
	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite
T O T A L												
16-19	32.8	31.1	1.7	27.8	26.3	1.5	5.0	4.8	0.2	15.2	15.4	11.8
20-24	66.7	64.5	2.2	55.2	54.1	1.1	11.5	10.5	1.0	17.2	16.3	45.5
25-34	168.2	162.8	5.4	147.6	143.2	4.4	20.6	19.5	1.1	12.2	12.0	20.4
35-44	152.7	148.9	3.8	140.2	137.5	2.7	12.5	11.4	1.1	8.2	7.7	28.9
45-64	149.8	145.0	4.8	140.3	135.5	4.8	9.5	9.3	0.2	6.3	6.4	4.2
65 & Over	9.8	9.1	0.7	9.6	9.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.0	1.1	14.3
Total	580.0	561.4	18.6	520.7	505.6	15.1	59.3	55.6	3.7	10.2	9.9	19.9
M A L E												
16-19	18.8	17.8	1.0	15.8	14.9	0.9	3.0	2.9	0.1	16.0	16.3	10.0
20-24	31.3	30.2	1.1	25.8	25.4	0.4	5.5	5.0	0.5	17.6	16.6	45.5
25-34	102.3	98.8	3.5	88.1	85.8	2.3	14.1	13.4	0.7	13.8	13.6	20.0
35-44	93.4	91.0	2.4	82.6	81.5	1.1	10.8	9.9	0.9	11.6	10.9	37.5
45-64	89.5	86.0	3.5	83.5	80.8	2.7	6.0	5.8	0.2	6.7	6.7	5.7
65 & Over	5.2	4.8	0.4	5.2	4.9	0.3	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Total	340.5	328.6	11.9	301.0	293.3	7.7	39.4	37.0	2.4	11.6	11.3	20.2
F E M A L E												
16-19	14.0	13.3	0.7	12.0	11.4	0.6	1.9	1.9	(Z)	13.6	14.3	(X)
20-24	35.4	34.2	1.2	29.4	28.7	0.7	6.0	5.4	0.6	16.9	15.8	50.0
25-34	65.9	63.5	2.4	59.5	57.4	2.1	6.5	6.1	0.4	9.9	9.6	16.7
35-44	59.3	57.5	1.8	57.6	56.0	1.6	1.7	1.5	0.2	2.9	2.6	11.1
45-64	60.3	58.0	2.3	56.8	54.7	2.1	3.5	3.4	0.1	5.8	5.9	4.3
65 & Over	4.6	4.3	0.3	4.3	4.1	0.2	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Total	239.5	230.8	8.7	219.6	212.3	7.3	19.6	18.3	1.3	8.2	7.9	14.9

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding. *Based on Current Population Survey estimates.
**In thousands. X Not applicable. Z Less than 100.

Table 16-B

KANAWHA COUNTY SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX
PROJECTED FISCAL YEAR 1989*

Age	Labor Force**			Employment**			Unemployment**			Percent Unemployment		
	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite
					T O T A L							
16-19	4.5	4.2	0.3	3.5	3.4	0.2	1.0	0.9	0.1	22.0	20.2	45.9
20-24	11.3	10.6	0.7	9.6	9.1	0.5	1.6	1.5	0.2	14.3	13.7	22.9
25-34	29.3	27.4	1.9	27.0	25.4	1.6	2.3	2.0	0.3	7.7	7.3	14.0
35-44	23.4	22.0	1.4	21.9	20.6	1.3	1.6	1.4	0.1	6.7	6.6	8.8
45-64	28.5	27.1	1.4	27.2	25.8	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.1	4.7	4.7	4.5
65 & Over	3.0	2.7	0.3	2.9	2.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	(Z)	4.5	4.7	(X)
Total	100.0	94.0	6.0	92.1	86.8	5.2	7.9	7.2	0.8	7.9	7.0	12.7
					M A L E							
16-19	2.3	2.2	0.1	1.7	1.7	(Z)	0.7	0.6	0.1	27.8	25.9	67.9
20-24	6.3	6.0	0.3	5.1	4.9	0.2	1.1	1.0	0.1	18.1	17.2	36.9
25-34	16.3	15.3	1.0	14.8	13.9	0.9	1.5	1.4	0.1	9.2	9.3	7.9
35-44	13.4	12.6	0.8	12.3	11.6	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.1	8.3	8.3	8.7
45-64	16.3	15.6	0.7	15.3	14.6	0.7	1.0	1.0	(Z)	6.2	6.3	(X)
65 & Over	1.6	1.5	0.1	1.5	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	(Z)	6.9	6.7	(X)
Total	56.2	53.2	3.0	50.7	48.0	2.6	5.5	5.2	0.4	9.8	9.7	12.0
					F E M A L E							
16-19	2.2	2.0	0.2	1.9	1.7	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	15.7	13.9	34.2
20-24	5.0	4.6	0.4	4.5	4.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	(Z)	9.5	9.3	(X)
25-34	13.0	12.1	0.9	12.2	11.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.2	5.8	4.7	20.5
35-44	10.0	9.4	0.6	9.5	9.0	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.1	4.5	4.2	8.9
45-64	12.2	11.5	0.7	11.9	11.2	0.7	0.3	0.3	(Z)	2.8	2.6	(X)
65 & Over	1.4	1.2	0.2	1.4	1.2	0.2	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Total	43.8	40.8	3.0	41.4	38.8	2.6	2.4	2.0	0.4	5.5	4.9	13.3

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding. *Based on Current Population Survey estimates.
**In thousands. X Not applicable. Z Less than 100.

Table 16-C

NORTHERN PANHANDLE SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX
PROJECTED FISCAL YEAR 1989*

Age	Labor Force**			Employment**			Unemployment**			Percent Unemployment		
	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite
					T O T A L							
16-19	4.4	4.4	0.1	3.6	3.5	0.1	0.8	0.8	(Z)	18.7	18.7	(X)
20-24	8.7	8.5	0.2	7.5	7.3	0.1	1.2	1.2	(Z)	14.1	13.9	(X)
25-34	20.5	20.1	0.5	19.0	18.6	0.4	1.6	1.5	0.1	7.6	7.5	12.1
35-44	20.4	19.9	0.5	19.3	18.8	0.5	1.1	1.0	(Z)	5.2	5.3	(X)
45-64	21.4	20.9	0.5	20.5	20.0	0.5	1.0	0.9	(Z)	4.5	4.5	(X)
65 & Over	2.5	2.5	0.1	2.4	2.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	(Z)	3.4	3.5	(X)
Total	78.0	76.2	1.8	72.3	70.6	1.6	5.7	5.6	0.2	7.4	7.3	9.2
					M A L E							
16-19	2.2	2.2	0.1	1.7	1.7	(Z)	0.5	0.5	(Z)	23.5	23.8	(X)
20-24	5.4	5.3	0.1	4.5	4.4	0.1	0.9	0.9	(Z)	16.5	16.4	(X)
25-34	12.3	12.0	0.3	11.4	11.1	0.3	1.0	0.9	(Z)	7.8	7.7	(X)
35-44	12.8	12.4	0.3	12.2	11.9	0.3	0.5	0.5	(Z)	4.1	4.1	(X)
45-64	14.0	13.7	0.3	13.5	13.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	(Z)	3.6	3.6	(X)
65 & Over	1.4	1.4	(Z)	1.4	1.3	(Z)	0.1	0.1	(Z)	4.4	4.5	(X)
Total	48.1	47.0	1.1	44.6	43.6	1.0	3.5	3.4	0.1	7.2	7.2	7.1
					F E M A L E							
16-19	2.2	2.2	(Z)	1.9	1.9	(Z)	0.3	0.3	(Z)	13.9	13.7	(X)
20-24	3.3	3.2	0.1	3.0	2.9	0.1	0.3	0.3	(Z)	10.3	10.0	(X)
25-34	8.2	8.0	0.2	7.6	7.4	0.2	0.6	0.6	(Z)	7.2	7.1	(X)
35-44	7.6	7.4	0.2	7.1	6.9	0.2	0.5	0.5	(Z)	7.2	7.2	(X)
45-64	7.5	7.2	0.2	7.0	6.8	0.2	0.5	0.4	(Z)	6.3	6.2	(X)
65 & Over	1.1	1.1	(Z)	1.1	1.1	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Total	29.9	29.2	0.7	27.6	27.0	0.6	2.3	2.2	0.1	7.6	7.5	12.3

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding. *Based on Current Population Survey estimates.
**In thousands. X Not applicable. Z Less than 100.

Table 17

WEST VIRGINIA
INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY, WEEKS OF DURATION, SEX, AND AGE
ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR FISCAL YEARS 1986 AND 1987

Category	1987	1986	Change		Percent Distribution	
			Number	Percent	1987	1986
INDUSTRY						
Total	20,860	22,891	-2031	-8.9	100.0	100.0
Mining	4,445	4,424	21	0.5	21.3	19.3
Construction	3,881	4,390	-509	-11.6	18.6	19.2
Manufacturing	3,926	4,609	-683	-14.8	18.8	20.1
Durable Goods	2,461	3,177	-716	-22.5	11.8	13.9
Nondurable Goods	1,465	1,432	33	2.3	7.0	6.3
Trade	2,745	3,168	-423	-13.4	13.2	13.8
All Other	5,864	6,301	-437	-6.9	28.1	27.5
WEEKS OF DURATION						
Total	20,860	22,891	-2031	-8.9	100.0	100.0
1 - 2	5,238	5,391	-153	-2.8	25.1	23.6
3 - 4	2,442	2,834	-392	-13.8	11.7	12.4
5 - 14	8,102	9,504	-1402	-14.8	38.8	41.5
15 & Over	5,078	5,163	-85	-1.6	24.3	22.6
SEX						
Total	20,860	22,891	-2031	-8.9	100.0	100.0
Male	16,332	17,690	-1358	-7.7	78.3	77.3
Female	4,528	5,201	-673	-12.9	21.7	22.7
AGE						
Total	20,860	22,891	-2031	-8.9	100.0	100.0
Under 45	14,776	16,453	-1677	-10.2	70.8	71.9
45 & Over	6,084	6,438	-354	-5.5	29.2	28.1
MALE BY AGE						
Total	16,332	17,690	-1358	-7.7	100.0	100.0
Under 45	11,737	12,906	-1169	-9.1	71.9	73.0
45 & Over	4,595	4,783	-188	-3.9	28.1	27.0
FEMALE BY AGE						
Total	4,528	5,201	-673	-12.9	100.0	100.0
Under 45	3,039	3,457	-418	-12.1	67.1	66.5
45 & Over	1,489	1,655	-166	-10.0	32.9	31.8

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding. Data are for intrastate claimants and based on mid-month periods.

Table 18

WEST VIRGINIA INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT
HISTORICAL GROWTH PERSPECTIVE
ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR CALENDAR YEARS 1970, 1980, AND FISCAL YEAR 1987

Industry	1970*	1980*	1987*	Change to 1987 from 1980	
				Number*	Percent
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	516.5	645.9	596.9	-49.0	-7.6
Manufacturing	126.5	117.2	86.2	-31.0	-26.5
Durable Goods	75.9	69.0	48.4	-20.6	-29.9
Lumber & Furniture	7.4	6.7	6.7	0.0	0.0
Stone, Clay, & Glass	19.2	14.8	9.2	-5.6	-37.8
Primary Metals	25.4	23.1	13.2	-9.9	-42.9
Fabricated Metal Products	7.5	7.9	7.6	-0.3	-3.8
Machinery, except Electrical	5.4	7.5	5.5	-2.0	-26.7
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	4.9	4.2	2.6	-1.6	-38.1
Other Durable Goods	6.0	4.9	3.6	-1.3	-26.5
Nondurable Goods	50.7	48.2	37.8	-10.4	-21.6
Food & Kindred Products	6.8	6.0	4.4	-1.6	-26.7
Apparel & Other Related Products	6.9	4.6	3.6	-1.0	-21.7
Printing & Publishing	4.3	4.5	4.6	0.1	2.2
Chemicals & Allied Products	27.0	24.2	18.5	-5.7	-23.6
Other Nondurable Goods	5.6	8.9	6.7	-2.2	-24.7
Nonmanufacturing	390.0	528.6	510.7	-17.9	-3.4
Mining	49.9	65.7	37.8	-27.9	-42.5
Bituminous Coal Mining	45.3	59.7	32.5	-27.2	-45.6
Construction	28.6	35.8	23.3	-12.5	-34.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	41.5	43.1	36.6	-6.5	-15.1
Transportation	21.7	20.9	16.5	-4.4	-21.1
Trade	91.6	129.4	137.6	8.2	6.3
Wholesale	23.5	31.6	29.1	-2.5	-7.9
Retail	68.1	97.8	108.5	10.7	10.9
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	15.7	22.0	23.8	1.8	8.2
Services	66.8	99.5	122.9	23.4	23.5
Government	95.9	133.1	128.7	-4.4	-3.3
Federal	13.7	16.9	15.5	-1.4	-8.3
State & Local	82.2	116.2	113.2	-3.0	-2.6

Note: March 1987 benchmark used for 1987 data.
*In thousands.
Source: Current Employment Statistics.

Table 19

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION UNITED STATES, STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA, AND WEST VIRGINIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS ANNUAL AVERAGES, FISCAL YEAR 1987 a/

Industry	United States		State of West Virginia		Charleston MSA		Huntington-Ashland-Ironton MSA		Parkersburg-Marietta MSA		Wheeling-Bridgeport MSA	
	Number*	Percent	Number*	Percent	Number*	Percent	Number*	Percent	Number*	Percent	Number*	Percent
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Emp. (Jobs)	101,083	100.0	596.9	100.0	107.7	100.0	101.1	100.0	58.9	100.0	56.9	100.0
Mining	739	0.7	37.8	6.3	2.2	2.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.4	2.4	4.2
Bituminous Coal Mining	165.1	0.2	32.5	5.4	1.5	1.4	--	--	--	--	2.3	4.0
Construction	5,010	5.0	23.3	3.9	4.8	4.5	3.7	3.7	2.8	4.8	1.6	2.8
Manufacturing	19,071	18.9	86.2	14.4	12.3	11.4	19.5	19.3	14.1	23.9	6.6	11.6
Durable Goods	11,231	11.1	48.4	8.1	2.0	1.9	11.8	11.7	6.7	11.4	3.1	5.4
Stone, Clay, & Glass	589.0	0.6	9.2	1.5	--	--	2.0	2.0	1.7	2.9	--	--
Primary & Fabricated Metals	2,171.0	2.1	20.8	3.5	--	--	7.0	6.9	2.8	4.8	1.6	2.8
Machinery & Transportation Equipment	4,033.1	4.0	7.7	1.3	--	--	1.9	1.9	--	--	1.3	2.3
Nondurable Goods	7,839.9	7.8	37.8	6.3	10.3	9.6	7.8	7.7	7.4	12.6	3.5	6.2
Chemicals & Allied Products	1,020.5	1.0	18.5	3.1	8.9	8.3	1.2	1.2	5.4	9.2	--	--
Apparel & Related Products	1,109.7	1.1	3.6	0.6	--	--	1.8	1.8	--	--	--	--
Transportation & Public Utilities	5,326	5.3	36.6	6.1	8.2	7.6	7.4	7.3	2.0	3.4	3.0	5.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	23,964	23.7	137.6	23.1	28.1	26.1	25.8	25.5	14.3	24.3	15.7	27.6
Wholesale Trade	5,812	5.7	29.1	4.9	7.1	6.6	5.4	5.3	2.7	4.6	2.7	4.7
Retail Trade	18,152	18.0	108.5	18.2	21.0	19.5	20.5	20.3	11.6	19.7	13.0	22.8
General Merchandise Stores	2,367	2.3	18.1	3.0	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.5	2.1	3.6	2.4	4.2
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	6,470	6.4	23.8	4.0	6.0	5.6	4.3	4.3	2.1	3.6	2.6	4.6
Services	23,621	23.4	122.9	20.6	24.9	23.1	20.2	20.0	13.0	22.1	15.6	27.4
Health	6,725.3	6.7	46.4	7.8	9.4	8.7	7.1	7.0	4.0	6.8	7.1	12.5
Government	16,882	16.7	128.7	21.6	21.2	19.7	19.0	18.8	9.7	16.5	9.4	16.5
Federal	2,909	2.9	15.5	2.6	1.8	1.7	2.7	2.7	1.6	2.7	0.7	1.2
State	3,943	3.9	40.6	6.8	10.5	9.7	4.6	4.5	1.1	1.9	2.0	3.5
Local	10,030	9.9	72.6	12.2	8.9	8.3	11.7	11.6	7.0	11.9	6.7	11.8

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding.
-- Represents zero or rounds to zero.
NA Not Available.
* In thousands.
a/ State of West Virginia data based on March 1987 benchmark. MSA data based on March 1986 benchmark.

TABLE 20

LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
UNITED STATES, STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA, AND WEST VIRGINIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
ANNUAL AVERAGE, FISCAL YEAR 1987 a/

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Item	NUMBER (IN THOUSANDS)					
			Metropolitan Statistical Area			
	United States	State of West Virginia	Charleston	Huntington-Ashland-Ironton	Parkersburg-Marietta	Wheeling-Bridgeport
Civilian Labor Force	118,884	710.7	112.1	117.1	67.8	66.9
Total Employment	110,955	648.7	104.4	109.5	63.1	62.2
Total Unemployment	7,929	61.9	7.7	7.6	4.6	4.7
Unemployment Rate	6.7	8.7	6.9	6.5	6.9	7.0

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding.
a/ State of West Virginia and MSAs data based on March 1986 benchmark.

TABLE 20-A

LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
UNITED STATES, STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA AND WEST VIRGINIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)
ANNUAL AVERAGE, FISCAL YEAR 1987 a/

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Item	NUMBER (IN THOUSANDS)					
			Metropolitan Statistical Area			
	United States	State of West Virginia	Charleston	Huntington-Ashland-Ironton	Parkersburg-Marietta	Wheeling-Bridgeport
Civilian Labor Force	118,884	742.0	116.6	126.5	72.1	71.4
Total Employment	110,955	661.4	106.6	112.8	65.0	64.1
Total Unemployment	7,929	80.6	10.0	13.7	7.2	7.4
Unemployment Rate	6.7	10.9	8.6	10.8	9.9	10.3

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding.
a/ State of West Virginia and MSAs data based on March 1986 benchmark.

Table 21

FEDERAL POVERTY INCOME GUIDELINES
FISCAL YEAR 1987

Size of Family Unit	Poverty Guideline
Poverty Income Guidelines for All States except Alaska and Hawaii	
1	$ 5,500
2	7,400
3	9,300
4	11,200
5	13,100
6	15,000
7	16,900
8	18,800

For family units with more than 8 members, add $1,900 for each additional member.

Note: The figures above also apply to the District of Columbia.

Size of Family Unit	Poverty Guideline
Poverty Income Guidelines for Alaska	
1	$ 6.860
2	9.240
3	11.620
4	14,000
5	16.380
6	18.760
7	21.140
8	23,520

For family units with more than 8 members, add $2.380 for each additional member.

Size of Family Unit	Poverty Guideline
Poverty Income Guidelines for Hawaii	
1	$ 6.310
2	8.500
3	10.690
4	12.880
5	15.070
6	17.260
7	19.450
8	21.640

For family units with more than 8 members, add $2.190 for each additional member.

Source: U. S. Office of Management and Budget.
Revised February 20, 1987.

Table 21-A

WEST VIRGINIA
FEDERAL "ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED" LEVELS FOR JTPA AND TJTC PROGRAMS

Size of Family Unit	Metropolitan	Non-Metropolitan
1	$ 5,500*	$ 5,500*
2	7,400*	7,400*
3	9,780	9,300*
4	12,080	11,370
5	14,250	13,420
6	16,670	15,690

For families larger than six persons, an amount equal to the difference between the six- and five-person eligibility income levels should be added to the six-person eligibility income level for each additional person in a family.

*Adjusted to Poverty Level. (Higher than Lower Living Standard Income Levels.)

West Virginia counties contained within a Metropolitan Statistical Area: Brooke, Cabell, Hancock, Kanawha, Marshall, Mineral, Mineral, Ohio, Putnam, Wayne, and Wood.

Note: The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) and the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, section 51(d)(11), provide that the term "economically disadvantaged" may be defined as 70 percent of the "lower living standard income level." The term "lower living standard income level" means that income level (adjusted for regional, metropolitan, urban, and rural differences and family size) determined annually by the Secretary of Labor based on the most recent "lower living family budget" issued by the Secretary.

Source: U. S. Office of Management and Budget.
Revised July 29, 1987.

Table 22

WEST VIRGINIA
PRODUCTION WORKERS' HOURS AND EARNINGS (CURRENT DOLLARS)
ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR FISCAL YEARS 1986 AND 1987*

Industry	Annual Averages					
	Hourly Earnings		Weekly Hours		Weekly Earnings	
	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987
Manufacturing	$10.30	$10.52	40.1	40.3	$413.03	$423.96
Durable Goods	10.33	10.66	40.1	40.3	414.23	429.60
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	9.73	10.29	40.0	39.6	389.20	407.48
Primary Metals	13.20	13.22	41.6	41.3	549.12	545.99
Fabricated Metal Products	10.15	11.10	39.4	39.5	399.91	438.45
Machinery, except Electrical	10.27	10.78	38.7	38.4	397.45	413.95
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	10.68	11.23	41.9	43.1	447.49	484.01
Nondurable Goods	10.25	10.30	40.1	40.2	411.03	414.06
Food & Kindred Products	7.57	7.72	42.5	41.8	321.73	322.70
Apparel & Related Products	5.35	5.42	34.7	34.4	185.65	186.45
Printing & Publishing	8.74	8.70	37.6	37.5	328.62	326.25
Chemicals & Allied Products	14.27	14.63	42.6	43.1	607.90	630.55
Bituminous Coal Mining	15.62	16.16	40.0	40.7	624.80	657.71
Construction	13.70	13.36	36.7	37.6	502.79	502.34
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	12.20	12.78	41.7	41.4	508.74	529.09
Trade, Wholesale	9.73	9.76	40.3	40.4	392.12	394.30
General Merchandise Stores	5.65	5.75	30.0	30.8	169.50	177.10
Banking	6.09	6.12	36.8	37.3	224.11	228.28
Health Services	7.40	7.67	35.7	35.7	264.18	273.82

*March 1986 benchmark.

Source: Current Employment Statistics.

Table 23

WEST VIRGINIA
PRODUCTION WORKERS' REAL EARNINGS
(Adjusted to Constant 1967 Dollars by Consumer Price Index)
ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR FISCAL YEARS 1986 AND 1987*

Industry	Average Earnings					
	Hourly		Weekly		Percent Change	
	1986	1987	1986	1987	Hourly	Weekly
Manufacturing	$3.16	$3.16	$126.70	$127.20	0.0	0.4
Durable Goods	3.17	3.20	127.06	128.89	0.9	1.4
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	2.98	3.09	119.39	122.26	3.7	2.4
Primary Metals	4.05	3.97	168.44	163.81	-2.0	-2.7
Fabricated Metal Products	3.11	3.33	122.67	131.55	7.1	7.2
Machinery, except Electrical	3.15	3.23	121.92	124.20	2.5	1.9
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	3.28	3.37	137.27	145.22	2.7	5.8
Nondurable Goods	3.14	3.09	126.08	124.23	-1.6	-1.5
Food & Kindred Products	2.32	2.32	98.69	96.82	0.0	-1.9
Apparel & Related Products	1.64	1.63	56.95	55.94	-0.6	-1.8
Printing & Publishing	2.68	2.61	100.80	97.88	-2.6	-2.9
Chemicals & Allied Products	4.38	4.39	186.47	189.18	0.2	1.5
Bituminous Coal Mining	4.79	4.85	191.66	197.33	1.3	3.0
Construction	4.20	4.01	154.23	150.72	-4.5	-2.3
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	3.74	3.83	156.06	158.74	2.4	1.7
Trade, Wholesale	2.98	2.93	120.28	118.30	-1.7	-1.6
General Merchandise Stores	1.73	1.73	51.99	53.14	0.0	2.2
Banking	1.87	1.84	68.75	68.49	-1.6	-0.4
Health Services	2.27	2.30	81.04	82.15	1.3	1.4

*March 1986 benchmark.
Source: Current Employment Statistics.

Table 24

WEST VIRGINIA
ESTIMATED ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED BY COUNTY AND AGE
Calendar Year 1987

COUNTY	Total	Age under 16	Age 16 to 21	Age 22 to 54	Age 55 and over
West Virginia	348,360	89,360	37,600	144,420	77,020
Barbour	4,530	1,150	540	1,770	1,080
Berkeley	7,110	1,850	690	3,030	1,540
Boone	5,890	1,730	550	2,510	1,100
Braxton	3,660	920	350	1,450	940
Brooke	3,190	760	390	1,330	710
Cabell	16,000	3,590	1,820	6,660	3,940
Calhoun	2,470	630	240	990	610
Clay	4,540	1,400	450	1,750	930
Doddridge	1,850	500	190	700	470
Fayette	11,330	2,940	1,280	4,340	2,770
Gilmer	2,020	480	320	730	480
Grant	2,850	760	290	1,190	620
Greenbrier	6,710	1,630	680	2,770	1,630
Hampshire	2,800	740	280	1,150	630
Hancock	3,700	890	380	1,610	820
Hardy	2,290	550	240	940	570
Harrison	12,860	3,060	1,270	5,190	3,330
Jackson	4,720	1,240	520	2,060	900
Jefferson	4,120	1,060	490	1,730	830
Kanawha	30,330	6,910	3,010	13,450	6,970
Lewis	3,820	920	340	1,540	1,030
Lincoln	7,020	2,060	770	2,800	1,400
Logan	10,850	3,180	1,130	4,510	2,030
McDowell	14,010	4,280	1,490	5,410	2,830
Marion	9,520	2,220	1,010	3,840	2,450
Marshall	5,030	1,280	470	2,180	1,100
Mason	6,970	1,770	740	3,020	1,440
Mercer	13,130	3,270	1,370	5,330	3,170
Mineral	4,010	1,050	440	1,650	860
Mingo	11,010	3,480	1,170	4,490	1,870
Monongalia	13,040	2,550	2,530	5,730	2,230
Monroe	3,230	810	330	1,270	820
Morgan	2,120	530	180	900	500
Nicholas	5,800	1,640	580	2,430	1,150
Ohio	8,020	1,660	960	3,260	2,150
Pendleton	1,720	410	150	710	440
Pleasants	1,420	380	160	590	290
Pocahontas	1,590	390	150	620	440
Preston	6,890	1,890	690	2,780	1,530
Putnam	5,120	1,370	490	2,380	880
Raleigh	13,560	3,620	1,280	5,660	3,000
Randolph	5,870	1,430	680	2,400	1,360
Ritchie	2,460	630	240	930	670
Roane	3,360	830	340	1,340	850
Summers	3,830	910	350	1,660	920
Taylor	3,020	780	280	1,240	720
Tucker	1,690	420	170	680	430
Tyler	2,110	570	210	850	480
Upshur	5,160	1,290	740	2,040	1,090
Wayne	10,300	2,780	1,110	4,350	2,050
Webster	3,750	1,080	360	1,470	830
Wetzel	3,710	990	370	1,530	810
Wirt	1,170	300	140	460	270
Wood	12,090	3,030	1,230	5,190	2,640
Wyoming	8,990	2,770	970	3,830	1,420

Table 24-A

WEST VIRGINIA AND SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS
ESTIMATED ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED BY AGE
Calendar Year 1987

STATE & SDAs	Total	Age under 16	Age 16 to 21	Age 22 to 54	Age 55 and over
West Virginia	348,360	89,360	37,600	144,420	77,020
Kanawha County SDA	30,330	6,910	3,010	13,450	6,970
Northern Panhandle SDA*	25,760	6,150	2,780	10,760	6,070
Balance of State**	292,270	76,300	31,810	120,210	63,980

*Counties within Northern Panhandle Service Delivery Area: Brooke, Hancock, Marshall, Ohio, Tyler and Wetzel.

**Balance of State is West Virginia less Kanawha County SDA and Northern Panhandle SDA.

Table 25
WEST VIRGINIA
ESTIMATED DISLOCATED WORKERS, BY COUNTY AND INDUSTRY
April 1986

County	Manufacturing	Construction	Mining	Total
West Virginia	19,910	11,210	12,080	43,200
Barbour	40	0	460	500
Berkeley	350	270	0	620
Boone	30	0	270	300
Braxton	10	20	0	30
Brooke	840	80	0	920
Cabell	2,360	540	0	2,900
Calhoun	70	60	30	160
Clay	0	40	20	60
Doddridge	0	40	0	40
Fayette	510	230	430	1,170
Gilmer	20	30	0	50
Grant	0	30	450	480
Greenbrier	190	120	60	370
Hampshire	0	60	0	60
Hancock	3,890	160	0	4,050
Hardy	50	40	0	90
Harrison	770	670	420	1,860
Jackson	1,030	40	190	1,260
Jefferson	150	150	40	340
Kanawha	2,650	2,330	1,630	6,610
Lewis	50	50	0	100
Lincoln	50	80	10	140
Logan	110	210	300	620
McDowell	0	150	3,000	3,150
Marion	800	410	0	1,210
Marshall	670	340	820	1,830
Mason	370	170	0	540
Mercer	200	310	0	510
Mineral	120	230	0	350
Mingo	150	250	0	400
Monongalia	290	680	0	970
Monroe	60	50	0	110
Morgan	0	50	0	50
Nicholas	310	200	360	870
Ohio	1,080	340	70	1,490
Pendleton	0	10	0	10
Pleasants	70	80	0	150
Pocahontas	60	60	0	120
Preston	130	150	0	280
Putnam	0	50	0	50
Raleigh	0	550	1,480	2,030
Randolph	280	160	200	640
Ritchie	60	0	0	60
Roane	140	0	30	170
Summers	80	100	0	180
Taylor	0	80	0	80
Tucker	50	40	20	110
Tyler	80	40	0	120
Upshur	20	260	0	280
Wayne	130	420	0	550
Webster	20	60	0	80
Wetzel	70	250	100	420
Wirt	0	0	20	20
Wood	1,540	380	0	1,920
Wyoming	0	170	1,710	1,880

NOTE: May not add to totals due to independent rounding. These data are not precise as they have been adjusted due to the erosion of the labor force.

Table 25-A
WEST VIRGINIA AND SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS ESTIMATED DISLOCATED WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY
April 1986

State & SDAs	Manufacturing	Construction	Mining	Total
West Virginia	19,910	11,210	12,080	43,200
Kanawha County SDA	2,650	2,330	1,630	6,610
Northern Panhandle SDA*	6,630	1,210	990	8,830
Balance of State**	10,630	7,670	9,460	27,760

NOTE: These data are not precise as they have been adjusted due to the erosion of the labor force.

*Counties within Northern Panhandle Service Delivery Area: Brooke, Hancock, Marshall, Ohio, Tyler and Wetzel.

**Balance of State is West Virginia less Kanawha County SDA and Northern Panhandle SDA.

Table 26

WEST VIRGINIA
DISLOCATED WORKERS REGISTERED WITH THE WEST VIRGINIA JOB SERVICE OFFICES
DEGREE OF SERVICE PROVIDED SELECTED APPLICANT GROUPS
JULY 1, 1986 - JUNE 30, 1987

Characteristics of Applicants	Applicants Available	New and Renewal Applicants	Some Service	Positive Terminal Service	Inactivated With Some Service	Referred to Job	Placed	Counseled	Tested	Referred Supportive Service	JS Work Shop Job Finding Club	Referred to Training	Enrolled in Training
TOTAL	15,879	15,656	10,290	1,737	6,070	4,226	1,168	1,260	4,390	3,839	923	872	599
Sex													
Male	11,569	11,383	7,720	1,071	4,152	2,794	726	1,026	3,157	3,374	780	576	359
Female	4,310	4,273	2,570	666	1,918	1,432	442	234	1,233	465	143	296	240
Age													
16-19	878	876	476	136	371	282	98	29	196	73	6	55	43
20-21	897	892	527	117	370	263	85	54	239	118	8	31	33
22-39	9,502	9,376	6,088	1,070	3,706	2,586	734	740	2,811	2,122	490	542	352
40-54	3,677	3,611	2,589	339	1,344	927	213	370	1,017	1,158	319	189	134
55 & Over	915	891	606	74	278	166	38	67	127	366	100	53	36
Race/Ethnic													
White	15,144	14,936	9,799	1,625	5,762	4,005	1,108	1,201	4,181	3,654	894	799	547
Black	687	673	462	103	291	209	54	55	197	175	28	69	48
Hispanic	19	18	10	3	5	3	1	1	5	4	0	2	2
American Indian & Alaskan Native	13	13	9	3	3	4	3	0	4	4	0	0	0
Asian & Pacific Islander	16	16	10	3	9	5	2	3	3	2	1	2	2
INA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: ESARS (Employment Security Automated Reporting System) Table D18.
INA Information Not Available.

Table 27

WEST VIRGINIA
DISLOCATED WORKERS REGISTERED WITH THE WEST VIRGINIA JOB SERVICE OFFICES
OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY BY SEX, AGE, AND RACE
JULY 1, 1986 - JUNE 30, 1987

DOT Occupational Category	Total	Sex		Age					Race			
		Male	Female	16-19	20-21	22-39	40-54	55 & Over	White	Black	Hispanic	Other
TOTAL	25,236	18,295	6,941	607	1,283	15,407	6,289	1,650	23,952	1,207	38	39
Professional, Technical & Managerial	2,092	1,428	664	11	45	1,279	597	160	1,998	81	5	8
Clerical & Sales	4,429	1,291	3,138	224	392	2,742	812	259	4,168	248	5	8
Services	2,512	1,028	1,484	110	176	1,471	558	197	2,311	190	5	6
Agricultural, Fishery & Forestry	92	77	15	2	5	59	14	12	92	0	0	0
Processing	1,228	959	269	11	48	724	358	87	1,174	54	0	0
Machine Trades	2,236	2,116	120	30	89	1,274	674	169	2,158	70	5	3
Benchwork	1,022	555	467	6	19	561	336	100	986	34	0	2
Structural Work	4,764	4,651	113	69	205	2,951	1,263	276	4,592	161	7	4
Miscellaneous	6,552	5,997	555	133	278	4,174	1,598	369	6,182	352	10	8
DOT Code Not Found	309	193	116	11	26	172	79	21	291	17	1	0

Source: ESARS (Employment Security Automated Reporting System).

Table 28

WEST VIRGINIA
APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS LISTED WITH THE WEST VIRGINIA JOB SERVICE OFFICES 1/
FISCAL YEAR 1987 (JULY 1, 1986 - JUNE 30, 1987)

D.O.T. Code	Occupational Title	Total Available Applicants Program Year 2/	Nonagricultural Job Openings			
			Job Openings Received Program Year 2/	Filled	Filled as a Percent of Openings Received	Available Applicants to Job Openings
----	Total, All Categories 3/	138,870	31,293	28,229	90.2	4.4
0-1	Professional, Technical, and Managerial	10,199	1,359	593	43.6	7.5
2	Clerical & Sales	24,517	7,604	4,962	65.3	3.2
20-24	Clerical	20,002	5,191	3,497	67.4	3.9
25-29	Sales	4,515	2,413	1,465	60.7	1.9
3	Services	13,329	8,617	6,286	72.9	1.5
4	Farming, Fishery, & Forestry	551	165	134	81.2	3.3
5	Processing	2,395	1,497	1,164	77.8	1.6
6	Machine Trades	7,378	1,130	627	55.5	6.5
7	Benchwork	3,160	967	520	53.8	3.3
8	Structural Work	19,743	2,353	1,449	61.6	8.4
9	Miscellaneous	22,220	7,601	12,494	164.4	2.9
900-919	Motor Freight	6,071	771	416	54.0	7.9
920-929	Package & Material Handling	9,431	6,625	11,951	180.4	1.4
930-979	Other Miscellaneous 4/	6,718	205	127	62.0	32.8
	Entry Total 5/	35,378	0	6/	xx	xx

1/ Source of data: ESARS (Employment Security-Automated Reporting System) Table A96, containing fully registered applicants.

2/ Program Year 1986 defined as July 1, 1986, through June 30, 1987.

3/ Total excludes invalid occupational data.

4/ Includes mining, logging, utilities, miscellaneous amusement and recreation, and graphic art work.

5/ Applicants for whom a complete occupational code cannot be assigned because of lack of training/experience.

6/ Entry level placements are arrayed in the listed occupational categories.

Table 28-A

WEST VIRGINIA, LESS KANAWHA COUNTY SERVICE DELIVERY AREA, LESS NORTHERN PANHANDLE SERVICE DELIVERY AREA, APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS LISTED WITH THE WEST VIRGINIA JOB SERVICE OFFICES 1/ FISCAL YEAR 1987 (JULY 1, 1986 - JUNE 30, 1987)

D.O.T. Code	Occupational Title	Total Available Applicants Program Year 2/	Nonagricultural Job Openings			Available Applicants to Job Openings
			Job Openings Received Program Year 2/	Filled	Filled as a Percent of Openings Received	
---	Total, All Categories 3/	115,541	26,916	25,560	95.0	4.3
0-1	Professional, Technical, and Managerial	8,330	1,175	507	43.1	7.1
2	Clerical & Sales	19,934	6,408	4,336	67.7	3.1
20-24	Clerical	16,326	4,318	3,045	70.5	3.8
25-29	Sales	3,608	2,090	1,291	61.8	1.7
3	Services	10,691	7,775	5,861	75.4	1.4
4	Farming, Fishery, & Forestry	481	150	122	81.3	3.2
5	Processing	1,503	448	381	85.0	3.4
6	Machine Trades	5,982	989	562	56.8	6.0
7	Benchwork	2,848	907	479	52.8	3.1
8	Structural Work	16,893	2,122	1,337	63.0	8.0
9	Miscellaneous	19,089	6,942	11,975	172.5	2.7
900-919	Motor Freight	5,123	639	336	52.6	8.0
920-929	Package & Material Handling	7,881	6,112	11,517	188.4	1.3
930-979	Other Miscellaneous 4/	6,085	191	122	63.9	31.9
	Entry Total 5/	29,790	0	6/	xx	xx

1/ Source of data: ESARS (Employment Security Automated Reporting System).

2/ Program Year 1986 defined as July 1, 1986, through June 30, 1987.

3/ Total excludes invalid occupational data.

4/ Includes mining, logging, utilities, miscellaneous amusement and recreation, and graphic art work.

5/ Applicants for whom a complete occupational code cannot be assigned because of lack of training/experience.

6/ Entry level placements are arrayed in the listed occupational categories.

Table 28-B

KANAWHA COUNTY
APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS LISTED WITH THE WEST VIRGINIA JOB SERVICE OFFICES 1/
FISCAL YEAR 1987 (JULY 1, 1986 - JUNE 30, 1987)

D.O.T. Code	Occupational Title	Total Available Applicants Program Year 2/	Nonagricultural Job Openings			Available Applicants to Job Openings
			Job Openings Received Program Year 2/	Filled	Filled as a Percent of Openings Received	
---	Total, All Categories 3/	9,700	1,704	909	53.3	5.7
0-1	Professional, Technical, and Managerial	1,123	82	34	41.5	13.7
2	Clerical & Sales	2,473	669	383	57.2	3.7
20-24	Clerical	1,990	522	305	58.4	3.8
25-29	Sales	483	147	78	53.1	3.3
3	Services	1,234	375	148	39.5	3.3
4	Farming, Fishery, & Forestry	59	7	5	71.4	8.4
5	Processing	185	49	16	32.7	3.8
6	Machine Trades	686	69	27	39.1	9.9
7	Benchwork	102	36	22	61.1	2.8
8	Structural Work	1,446	138	72	52.2	10.5
9	Miscellaneous	1,214	279	202	72.4	4.4
900-919	Motor Freight	498	88	63	71.6	5.7
920-929	Package & Material Handling	371	184	137	74.5	2.0
930-979	Other Miscellaneous 4/	345	7	2	28.6	49.3
	Entry Total 5/	1,178	0	6/	xx	xx

1/ Source of data: ESARS (Employment Security Automated Reporting System).

2/ Program Year 1986 defined as July 1, 1986, through June 30, 1987.

3/ Total excludes invalid occupational data.

4/ Includes mining, logging, utilities, miscellaneous amusement and recreation, and graphic art work.

5/ Applicants for whom a complete occupational code cannot be assigned because of lack of training/experience.

6/ Entry level placements are arrayed in the listed occupational categories.

Table 28-C

NORTHERN PANHANDLE
APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS LISTED WITH THE WEST VIRGINIA JOB SERVICE OFFICES 1/
FISCAL YEAR 1987 (JULY 1, 1986 - JUNE 30, 1987)

D.O.T. Code	Occupational Title	Total Available Applicants Program Year 2/	Nonagricultural Job Openings			Available Applicants to Job Openings
			Job Openings Received Program Year 2/	Filled	Filled as a Percent of Openings Received	
---	Total, All Categories 3/	13,629	2,673	1,760	65.8	5.1
0-1	Professional, Technical, and Managerial	746	102	52	51.0	7.3
2	Clerical & Sales	2,110	527	243	46.1	4.0
20-24	Clerical	1,686	351	147	41.9	4.8
25-29	Sales	424	176	96	54.5	2.4
3	Services	1,404	467	277	59.3	3.0
4	Farming, Fishery, & Forestry	11	8	7	87.5	1.4
5	Processing	707	1,000	767	76.7	0.7
6	Machine Trades	710	72	38	52.8	9.9
7	Benchwork	210	24	19	79.2	8.8
8	Structural Work	1,404	93	40	43.0	15.1
9	Miscellaneous	1,917	380	317	83.4	5.0
900-919	Motor Freight	450	44	17	38.6	10.2
920-929	Package & Material Handling	1,179	329	297	90.3	3.6
930-979	Other Miscellaneous 4/	288	7	3	42.9	41.1
	Entry Total 5/	4,410	0	6/	xx	xx

1/ Source of data: ESARS (Employment Security Automated Reporting System).

2/ Program Year 1986 defined as July 1, 1986, through June 30, 1987.

3/ Total excludes invalid occupational data.

4/ Includes mining, logging, utilities, miscellaneous amusement and recreation, and graphic art work.

5/ Applicants for whom a complete occupational code cannot be assigned because of lack of training/experience.

6/ Entry level placements are arrayed in the listed occupational categories.

Table 29

LABOR DEMAND BY OCCUPATION
(Occupations for Which 50 to Less than 125 Openings
Were Received in West Virginia Job Service Offices)
JULY 1, 1986 TO JUNE 30, 1987

D.O.T. Code	Job Title	Openings Received
003.061-010	Electrical Engineer	67
185.167-046	Manager, Retail Store	51
195.367-010	Case Aide	72
210.382-014	Bookkeeper 1	97
211.362-010	Cashier 1	70
211.362-018	Teller	90
213.362-010	Computer Operator	58
216.482-010	Accounting Clerk	78
222.387-026	Inventory Clerk	79
222.387-050	Shipping and Receiving Clerk	116
222.387-058	Stock Clerk	75
237.367-038	Receptionist	121
238.362-010	Hotel Clerk	68
250.257-010	Sales Agent, Insurance	53
290.477-018	Sales Clerk, Food	99
291.457-018	Peddler	57
292.353-010	Driver, Sales Route	72
301.474-010	House Worker, General	121
301.677-010	Child Monitor	78
311.477-014	Counter Attendant, Lunchroom or Coffee Shop	91
311.677-014	Counter Attendant, Cafeteria	75
311.677-018	Dining Room Attendant	80
312.474-010	Bartender	56
315.361-010	Cook	75
316.684-014	Deli Cutter-Slicer	120
321.137-010	Housekeeper	112
323.687-010	Cleaner, Hospital	61
354.377-014	Home Attendant	112
355.677-010	Food-Service Worker, Hospital	87
372.667-038	Merchant Patroller	75
375.163-010	Commanding Officer, Motorized Squad	99
558.585-014	Chemical Operator 2	83
600.280-022	Machinist	112
619.685-062	Machine Operator 2	57
620.261-022	Construction-Equipment Mechanic	57
752.684-038	Rubber-Goods Assembler	105
819.384-010	Welder, Combination	69
840.381-010	Painter	53
859.683-010	Operating Engineer	60
866.381-010	Roofer	69
905.663-014	Truck Driver, Heavy	84
906.683-022	Truck Driver, Light	91
939.281-010	Miner 1	101

Table 29-A

LABOR DEMAND BY OCCUPATION
(Occupations for Which 125 or More Openings
Were Received in West Virginia Job Service Offices)
JULY 1, 1986 TO JUNE 30, 1987

D.O.T. Code	Job Title	Openings Received
079.374-014	Nurse, Licensed Practical	146
189.167-018	Management Trainee	150
201.362-030	Secretary	302
203.362-010	Clerk-Typist	158
209.562-010	Clerk, General	917
211.462-010	Cashier 2	191
211.462-014	Cashier-Checker	1,148
219.362-010	Administrative Clerk	147
279.357-054	Salesperson, General Merchandise	130
290.477-014	Sales Clerk	283
299.357-014	Telephone Solicitor	158
299.367-014	Stock Clerk, Self-Service Store	394
299.477-010	Deliverer, Merchandise	172
301.687-010	Caretaker	126
301.687-014	Day Worker	519
301.687-018	Yard Worker	862
309.677-010	Companion	142
311.472-010	Fast-Foods Worker	1,276
311.477-030	Waiter/Waitress, Informal	367
313.361-014	Cook	524
313.361-022	Cook, Short Order 1	144
318.687-010	Kitchen Helper	167
323.687-014	Cleaner, Housekeeping	132
355.674-014	Nurse Aide	532
372.667-034	Guard, Security	277
381.687-014	Cleaner, Commercial Or Institutional	314
382.664-010	Janitor	129
403.687-018	Harvest Worker, Fruit	710
509.686-010	Laborer, General	127
529.686-070	Production Helper	750
579.687-030	Selector	159
620.261-010	Automobile Mechanic	138
669.380-014	Machinist, Wood	138
706.687-010	Assembler, Production	178
787.682-046	Sewing-Machine Operator	310
824.261-010	Electrician	139
860.381-022	Carpenter	226
869.664-014	Construction Worker 1	432
869.687-026	Construction Worker 2	238
899.381-010	Maintenance Repairer, Building	125
904.383-010	Tractor-Trailer-Truck Driver	178
920.587-018	Packager, Hand	578
920.687-014	Bagger	343
922.687-058	Laborer, Stores	377
929.687-030	Material Handler	4,625

Table 30

WEST VIRGINIA OCCUPATIONAL PROJECTIONS 1985-1996 BY MAJOR GROUP, SUB-GROUPS AND SELECTED OCCUPATIONS SHOWING ANNUAL OPENINGS OF 150 OR GREATER

Occupation	Employment 1985	Employment 1996	Projected Average Annual Job Openings Due to Growth	Due to Separation	Due to Transfers	Total
TOTAL: ALL OCCUPATIONS	676,920	798,250	10,330	25,370	58,640	94,340
MANAGERIAL & PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY	165,670	185,930	1,770	7,670	9,110	18,550
Executive, administrative, & managerial	67,570	76,230	780	3,040	3,730	7,550
Officals & administrators, public administration	8,370	8,380	0	130	140	270
Other executive, administrative & managerial	59,200	67,850	780	2,910	3,590	7,280
(Store managers	8,410	10,120	160	430	530	1,120)
(Restaurant, cafe & bar managers	4,990	5,050	10	240	290	540)
Professional specialty	98,100	109,700	990	4,630	5,380	11,000)
Engineers	5,880	7,320	130	150	320	600)
Mathematical & computer specialists	1,510	2,030	30	10	60	100
Natural scientists	1,440	1,690	0	20	40	60
Health diagnosing occupations	5,980	7,120	90	100	30	220
(Physicians & surgeons	3,740	4,670	80	80	20	180)
Health assessment & treating occupations	11,120	13,680	230	470	320	1,020
(Nurses, professional	9,520	11,810	210	420	220	850)
Teachers, college & university	7,520	7,370	-20	120	480	580
Teachers, except college & university	26,680	26,860	0	1,210	1,200	2,410
(Preschool & elementary school teachers	14,000	14,080	10	750	560	1,320)
(Secondary school teachers	11,300	11,330	0	410	520	930)
Lawyers & judges	3,490	4,100	0	30	60	90
(Lawyers	2,730	3,320	50	170	70	290)
Other professional specialty occupations	34,440	39,530	360	2,140	1,940	2,440
(Clergy	10,080	10,860	70	450	250	770)
(Accountants & auditors	3,970	5,060	100	190	260	550)
TECHNICAL, SALES, & ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT	177,060	213,260	3,230	6,810	18,700	28,740
Technicians & related support	20,240	23,850	310	580	1,130	2,020
Health technologists & technicians	11,000	13,090	180	450	400	1,030
(Licensed practical nurses	4,700	5,470	70	240	190	500)
Engineering & science technicians	7,610	8,870	110	120	570	800
Technicians, except health, engineering, & science	1,630	1,890	20	10	160	190
Sales occupations	41,250	51,300	910	1,870	5,180	7,960
Sales representatives, finance, insurance, & real estate	4,270	4,930	50	280	540	870
(Sales agents & representatives, insurance	2,010	2,460	40	90	100	230)
(Sales agents & representatives, real estate	1,750	1,920	10	150	220	380)
Sales workers, retail, wholesale, & personal services	36,990	46,380	850	1,590	4,850	7,290
(Sales clerks	21,220	27,060	530	930	3,210	4,670)
Administrative support, including clerical	115,570	138,110	2,010	4,360	12,390	18,760
Supervisors	2,720	3,180	40	100	220	360
Computer equipment operators	1,320	2,040	60	20	220	300
(Keypunch operators	1,290	1,060	-20	40	160	180)
Secretaries, stenographers & typists	21,720	25,710	360	810	1,790	2,960
(Secretaries	15,340	18,980	330	570	1,130	2,030)
(Typists	4,910	5,420	50	180	550	780)
Financial records processing	10,160	11,800	150	360	750	1,360
(Accounting clerks	4,310	4,870	50	190	310	550)
(Bookkeepers, hand	5,850	6,930	100	270	440	810)
Mail & message distributing, including postal service	4,060	4,140	10	140	80	230
(Postal mail carriers	2,740	2,840	10	100	40	150)
Office machine operators	1,770	2,090	30	70	230	330
(Bookkeeping, billing machine operators	1,270	1,490	20	50	160	230)
Other administrative support, including clerical	50,050	61,240	1,010	1,910	6,390	9,310
(Cashiers	13,160	18,370	470	520	1,720	2,710)

continued...

Table 30

WEST VIRGINIA OCCUPATIONAL PROJECTIONS 1985-1996
BY MAJOR GROUP, SUB-GROUPS AND SELECTED OCCUPATIONS
SHOWING ANNUAL OPENINGS OF 150 OR GREATER

Occupation	Employment		Projected Average Annual Job Openings			
	1985	1996	Due to Growth	Due to Separation	Due to Transfers	Total
(General office clerks	14,890	17,110	200	630	1,740	2,570)
(Stock clerks, stockroom & warehouse	5,180	6,320	100	160	830	1,090)
(Order clerks	1,100	1,290	20	50	160	230)
(Bank tellers	2,980	3,540	50	140	480	670)
(Receptionists	2,390	3,000	60	90	330	480)
(File clerks	1,790	2,030	20	70	130	220)
(Payroll/Timekeeping clerks	1,440	1,790	30	50	120	200)
(Switchboard operators	1,130	1,170	0	40	130	170)
(Shipping & receiving clerks	1,570	1,900	30	40	230	300)
(Shipping packers	1,100	1,340	20	30	160	210)
(Teachers Aides/Educ. Assistants	3,320	3,380	10	90	360	460)
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	108,410	127,230	1,680	5,600	10,850	18,130
Private household	13,300	17,780	410	1,100	790	2,300
(Maids & servants, private household	7,640	9,780	190	640	410	1,240)
(Child care workers, private household	3,880	5,530	150	290	280	720)
(Housekeepers, private household	1,440	2,250	70	140	90	300)
Protective service	8,930	9,950	90	420	750	1,260
(Guards & doorkeepers	3,140	3,850	80	310	590	980)
Service, except private household & protective	86,180	99,500	1,180	4,080	9,310	14,570
Food service	40,310	44,970	420	1,710	5,770	7,900
(Food preparation & service workers, fast food restaurant	9,520	11,410	170	450	1,380	2,000)
(Cooks, institutional	5,630	5,990	30	280	770	1,080)
(Waiters & waitresses	7,520	7,760	30	240	1,160	1,430)
(Kitchen helpers	3,760	4,190	40	170	530	740)
(Bartenders	1,450	1,770	30	70	270	370)
(Dining room attendants, barhelpers, etc.	1,160	1,360	20	10	180	210)
(Cooks, short order/specialty fast food	2,300	2,370	10	110	310	430)
(Cooks, restaurant	2,250	2,450	20	110	310	440)
(Butchers, and/or meatcutters	1,180	1,460	30	50	170	250)
Health service	11,720	13,880	200	470	940	1,610
(Nurses aides & orderlies	9,980	11,650	150	390	790	1,330)
Cleaning & building service	19,980	22,770	250	1,130	1,650	3,030
(Janitors, porters & cleaners	19,980	22,770	250	1,130	1,650	3,030)
Personal service	12,060	15,540	310	770	950	2,030
(Cosmetologists & women's hairstylists	3,490	4,600	100	170	40	310)
(Child care workers, except private household	1,990	2,660	70	230	200	500)
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT & REPAIR	92,820	112,760	1,750	2,690	6,760	11,200
Mechanics & repairers	23,060	27,950	430	550	1,940	2,920
(Maintenance repairers, general utility	6,530	7,670	100	180	500	780)
(Automotive mechanics	6,940	8,080	100	180	650	930)
(Mine machinery mechanics	1,520	1,800	30	40	130	200)
(Maintenance mechanics	2,930	3,510	50	70	240	360)
(Diesel mechanics	2,170	2,480	30	50	170	250)
Construction trades	28,830	35,920	640	880	1,940	3,460
(Carpenters	5,210	6,690	150	310	630	1,090)
(Heavy equipment operators	7,340	8,900	140	140	470	750)
(Electricians	5,410	6,700	120	130	310	560)
(Plumbers & pipefitters	3,230	4,030	70	120	160	350)
(Roof bolters	2,300	2,470	20	90	180	290)
Other precision production, craft & repair	40,930	48,890	660	1,250	2,880	4,790
(Supervisors, nonworking, blue-collar	11,730	13,870	190	380	810	1,380)
(Machinists	1,690	2,130	40	50	150	240)

continued...

Table 30

WEST VIRGINIA OCCUPATIONAL PROJECTIONS 1985-1996
BY MAJOR GROUP, SUB-GROUPS AND SELECTED OCCUPATIONS
SHOWING ANNUAL OPENINGS OF 150 OR GREATER

Occupation	Employment		Projected Average Annual Job Openings			
	1985	1996	Due to Growth	Due to Separation	Due to Transfers	Total
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS & LABORERS	133,060	159,190	1,900	2,600	13,220	17,720
Machine operators, assemblers & inspectors	35,370	43,530	660	830	4,180	5,670
(Welders & flamecutters	3,790	4,940	100	80	440	620)
(Assemblers	1,380	1,810	40	30	160	230)
(Production packagers	2,360	2,940	50	60	210	320)
(Drillers, machine	880	1,120	20	20	190	230)
(Continuous mining machine operators	1,750	2,050	30	40	350	420)
(Loading machine operators	1,110	1,390	10	20	170	200)
(Roustabouts	1,110	1,390	30	20	230	280)
(Shuttle car operators	2,470	2,590	10	50	470	530)
Other operators & fabricators	23,000	27,080	220	440	2,600	3,260
Transportation & material-moving occupations	29,920	35,370	490	720	2,730	4,470
(Truck drivers	14,270	17,320	280	300	1,340	1,920)
(Delivery & route workers	5,630	6,520	80	110	430	620)
(Bus drivers	5,260	5,580	30	140	520	690)
(Industrial truck operators	2,110	2,610	40	30	140	210)
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers & laborers	44,770	53,210	750	1,200	6,310	8,260
Construction laborers, except carpenters' helpers	1,230	1,480	20	30	150	200
(Helpers, trades	4,780	6,320	140	120	710	970)
Other handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers & laborers	38,760	45,410	590	1,050	5,450	7,090

Note 1. Job openings may not necessarily add to totals due to rounding. Do not include farm occupations. Job openings are due to both growth and permanent separations, including transfers.

2. Selected occupations listed in parenthesis indicate employment of 1,000 or more in 1985 with projected annual average openings of 150 or greater.

3. Gross separation data identify those workers who leave an occupation and who must be replaced if the employment level is to be maintained. The occupational separation rate is the percentage of individuals previously not employed in that same occupation a year later. The rate is a combination of separations due to death and retirement and separations due to permanent occupational transfers. Occupational transfers occur if individuals remain employed, but in a different occupation. The separation rate is applied to the total employment for an occupation to determine the number of employees needed to replace those who have separated due to death, retirement, or permanent transfer to another occupation.

Source: West Virginia Occupational Projections System, 1985-1996. West Virginia Department of Employment Security, Labor and Economic Research Section.

Table 30-A

WEST VIRGINIA OCCUPATIONAL PROJECTIONS 1985-1996
BY MAJOR GROUP, SUB-GROUPS AND SELECTED OCCUPATIONS
SHOWING STATIC AND DECLINING OCCUPATIONS

Occupation	Employment			Projected Average Annual Job Openings			
	1985	1996	Net Change Selected Occupations Only	Due to Growth	Due to Separation	Due to Transfers	Total
TOTAL: ALL OCCUPATIONS	676,920	798,250		10,330	25,370	58,640	94,340
MANAGERIAL & PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY	165,670	185,930		1,770	7,670	9,110	18,550
Executive, administrative, & managerial	67,570	76,230		780	3,040	3,730	7,550
Officials & administrators, public administration	8,370	8,380		0	130	140	270
(Postmasters & mail superintendents	1,060	1,040	-20	0	70	60	130)
(Public administration inspectors, except construction	1,040	1,040	0	0	30	60	90)
(Assistant school principals	380	380	0	0	0	0	0)
(School superintendents & assistant superintendents	350	350	0	0	0	0	0)
Professional specialty	98,100	109,700		990	4,630	5,380	11,000
Engineers	5,880	7,320		130	150	320	600
Mathematical & computer specialists	1,510	2,030		30	10	60	100
Natural scientists	1,440	1,690		0	20	40	60
Health diagnosing occupations	5,980	7,120		90	100	30	220
(Chiropractors	420	410	-10	0	0	40	40)
Health assessment & treating occupations	11,120	13,680		230	470	320	1,020
Teachers, college & university	7,520	7,370		-20	120	480	580
Teachers, except college & university	26,680	26,860		0	1,210	1,200	2,410
(Adult education teachers	660	640	-20	0	20	80	100)
Lawyers & judges	3,490	4,100		0	30	60	90
Other professional specialty occupations	34,440	39,530		360	2,140	1,940	2,440
(Tax examiners, collectors, & revenue agents	410	400	-10	0	20	20	40)
(Assessors & assistant assessors	390	390	0	0	40	30	70)
(Radio operators	120	120	0	0	0	10	10)
(Museum curators	60	50	-10	0	0	0	0)
(Budget analysts	50	50	0	0	0	0	0)
TECHNICAL, SALES & ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT	177,060	213,260		3,230	6,810	18,700	28,740
Technicians & related support	20,240	23,850		310	580	1,130	2,020
Health technologists & technicians	11,000	13,090		180	450	400	1,030
Engineering & science technicians	7,610	8,870		110	120	570	800
Technicians, except health, engineering & science	1,630	1,890		20	10	160	190
Sales occupations	41,250	51,300		910	1,870	5,180	7,960
Sales representatives, finance, insurance, & real estate	4,270	4,930		50	280	540	870
(Real estate brokers	150	150	0	0	10	20	30)
Sales workers, retail, wholesale, & personal services	36,990	46,380		850	1,590	4,850	7,290
Administrative support, including clerical	115,570	138,110		2,010	4,360	12,390	18,760
Supervisors	2,720	3,180		40	100	220	360
Computer equipment operators	1,320	2,040		60	20	220	300
Secretaries, stenographers & typists	21,720	25,710		360	810	1,790	2,960
(Stenographers	1,480	1,320	-160	-20	60	100	140)
Financial records processing	10,160	11,800		150	360	750	1,360
Mail & message distributing, including postal service	4,060	4,140		10	140	80	230
(Postal clerks	930	880	-50	0	30	30	60)
(Messengers	70	70	0	0	0	0	0)
Other administrative support, including clerical	50,050	61,240		1,010	1,910	6,390	9,310
(Keypunch operators	1,290	1,060	-230	-20	40	160	180)
(Eligibility workers, welfare	640	640	0	0	20	70	90)
(Central office operators, telephone	660	650	-10	0	20	70	90)
(Dispatchers, police, fire, or ambulance	400	400	0	0	20	60	80)
(Court clerks	220	220	0	0	10	20	30)
(Directory assistance operators, telephone	190	190	0	0	10	20	30)
(Station agents	60	60	0	0	0	0	0)
(Admissions evaluators	60	60	0	0	0	10	10)
(License clerks	50	50	0	0	0	0	0)
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	108,410	127,230		1,680	5,600	10,850	18,130
Private household	13,300	17,780		410	1,100	790	2,300
Protective service	8,930	9,950		90	420	750	1,260
(Police patrolmen/women	2,060	2,060	0	0	40	70	110)
(Crossing guards, school	190	190	0	0	10	20	30)
(Firefighters	890	890	0	0	10	10	20)
(Fire officers	250	250	0	0	0	0	0)

continued...

Table 30-A

WEST VIRGINIA OCCUPATIONAL PROJECTIONS 1985-1996
BY MAJOR GROUP, SUB-GROUPS AND SELECTED OCCUPATIONS
SHOWING STATIC AND DECLINING OCCUPATIONS

Occupation	Employment 1985	Employment 1996	Net Change Selected Occupations Only	Projected Average Annual Job Openings Due to Growth	Due to Separation	Due to Transfers	Total
(Police officers	540	540	0	0	10	20	30)
(Fish & game wardens	80	80	0	0	0	10	10)
(Police detectives	240	240	0	0	10	10	20)
(Parking enforcement officers	90	90	0	0	0	0	0)
Service, except private household & protective	86,180	99,500		1,180	4,080	9,310	14,570
Food service	40,310	44,970		420	1,710	5,770	7,900
Health service	11,720	13,880		200	470	940	1,610
Cleaning & building service	19,980	22,770		250	1,130	1,650	3,030
Personal service	12,060	15,540		310	1,770	950	2,030
PPECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT & REPAIR	92,820	112,760		1,750	2,690	6,760	11,200
Mechanics & repairers	23,060	27,950		430	550	1,940	2,920
(Musical instrument repairers	150	150	0	0	0	10	10)
(Central office repairers, telephone	440	390	-50	0	10	30	40)
Construction trades	28,830	35,920		640	880	1,940	3,460
(Logging tractor operators	400	310	-90	-10	10	20	10)
Other precision production, craft & repair	40,930	48,890		660	1,250	2,880	4,790
(Bindery workers, assembly	50	50	0	0	0	0	0)
(Letter press operators	140	140	0	0	0	10	10)
(Cable splicers	420	410	-10	0	10	30	40)
(Locomotive engineer helpers	160	90	-70	-10	0	10	0)
(Control room operators, steam	110	110	0	0	0	10	10)
(Auxiliary equipment operators	190	190	0	0	10	10	20)
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS & LABORERS	133,060	159,190		1,900	2,600	13,220	17,720
Machine operators, assemblers & inspectors	35,370	43,530		660	830	4,180	5,670
(Fuel pump attendants & lubricators	2,270	2,130	-140	-10	60	400	450)
(Chemical operators, A	1,400	1,370	-230	0	30	130	160)
(Sewage plant operators	210	200	-10	0	10	10	20)
(Drier operators, chemicals, plastics & rubber	470	470	0	0	10	40	50)
(Spinners, synthetic filaments	90	90	0	0	0	10	10)
(Chemical operator helpers	290	290	0	0	10	30	40)
(Still operators, batch or continuous	60	60	0	0	0	10	10)
(Chicken cutters	50	50	0	0	0	10	10)
(Skinners, animal	50	50	0	0	0	10	10)
(Mailers	70	70	0	0	0	10	10)
Other operators & fabricators	23,000	27,080		220	440	2,600	3,260
Transportation & material-moving occupations	29,920	35,370		490	720	2,730	4,470
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers & laborers	44,770	53,210		750	1,200	6,310	8,260
(Highway maintenance workers	330	330	0	0	10	40	50)

Note 1. Job openings may not necessarily add to totals due to rounding. Do not include farm occupations. Job openings are due to both growth and permanent separations, including transfers.

2. Selected occupations listed in parenthesis indicate employment of 50 or more in 1985, with a zero or less projected employment showing static and declining occupations.

3. Gross separation data identify those workers who leave an occupation and who must be replaced if the employment level is to be maintained. The occupational separation rate is the percentage of individuals previously not employed in that same occupation a year later. The rate is a combination of separations due to death and retirement and separations due to permanent occupational transfers. Occupational transfers occur if individuals remain employed, but in a different occupation. The separation rate is applied to the total employment for an occupation to determine the number of employees needed to replace those who have separated due to death, retirement, or permanent transfer to another occupation.

Source: West Virginia Occupational Projections System 1985-1996, West Virginia Department of Employment Security, Labor and Economic Research Section.

Table 31

UNITED STATES
OCCUPATIONS WITH LARGEST JOB GROWTH
1984 - 1995

Occupation	Change In Total Employment (In Thousands)	Percent Change	Percent of Total Job Growth
Cashiers	556	29.8	3.6
Registered Nurses	452	32.8	2.8
Janitors & Cleaners, inc. Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	443	15.1	2.8
Truckdrivers	428	17.2	2.7
Waiters & Waitresses	424	26.1	2.7
Wholesale Trade Sales Workers	369	29.6	2.3
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, & Attendants	348	28.9	2.2
Salespersons, Retail	343	12.6	2.2
Accountants & Auditors	307	34.8	1.9
Teachers, Kindergarten & Elementary	281	20.3	1.9
Secretaries	268	9.6	1.7
Computer Programmers	245	71.7	1.5
General Office Clerks	231	9.6	1.4
Food Preparation Workers, excluding Fast Food	219	22.1	1.4
Food Preparation & Service Workers, Fast Food	215	17.9	1.4
Computer Systems Analysts, Electronic Data Processing	212	68.7	1.3
Electrical & Electronics Engineers	206	52.8	1.3
Electrical & Electronics Technicians & Technologists	202	50.0	1.3
Guards	188	25.6	1.2
Automotive & Motorcycle Mechanics	185	20.1	1.2
Lawyers	174	35.5	1.1
Cosmetologists & Related Workers	150	28.7	0.9
Cooks, Restaurant	138	29.7	0.9
Maintenance Repairers, General Utility	137	15.6	0.9
Bookkeeping, Accounting, & Auditing Clerks	118	6.0	0.7
Bartenders	112	27.9	0.7
Computer Operators, excluding Peripheral Equipment	111	46.1	0.7
Physicians & Surgeons	109	23.0	0.7
Licensed Practical Nurses	106	17.6	0.7
Carpenters	101	10.7	0.6
Switchboard Operators	100	28.7	0.6
Food Service & Lodging Managers	89	13.6	0.6
Electricians	88	16.2	0.6
Teacher Aides & Educational Assistants	88	18.3	0.6
Blue-Collar Worker Supervisors	85	5.8	0.5
Receptionists & Information Clerks	83	18.2	0.5
Mechanical Engineers	81	34.0	0.5

Note: Includes only detailed occupations with 1984 employment of 25,000 or more. Data for 1995 are based on moderate-trend projections.

Source: Occupational Projections and Training Data, 1986 Edition. Bulletin 2251, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 31-A

UNITED STATES
TWENTY FASTEST GROWING OCCUPATIONS
1984 - 1995

Occupation	Percent Growth in Employment
Paralegal Personnel	97.5
Computer Programmers	71.7
Computer Systems Analyst, Electronic Data Processing	68.7
Medical Assistants	62.0
Data Processing Equipment Repairers	56.2
Electrical & Electronics Engineer	52.8
Electrical & Electronics Technicians & Technologists	50.7
Computer Operators, except Peripheral Equipment	46.1
Peripheral EDP Equipment Operators	45.0
Travel Agents	43.9
Physical Therapists	42.2
Physician Assistants	40.3
Securities & Financial Services Sales Workers	39.1
Mechanical Engineering Technicians & Technologists	36.6
Lawyers	35.5
Correction Officers & Jailers	34.9
Accountants & Auditors	34.8
Mechanical Engineers	34.0
Registered Nurses	32.8
Employment Interviewers, Private or Public Employment Service	31.7

Note: Includes only detailed occupations with 1984 employment of 25,000 or more. Data for 1995 are based on moderate-trend projections. The Bureau of Labor Statistics defines an increase of 31 percent or more a much faster than average rate of growth. An increase of 11 to 19 percent is considered as fast as the average.

Source: Occupational Projections and Training Data, 1986 Edition. Bulletin 2251, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 31-B

UNITED STATES
TWENTY MOST RAPIDLY DECLINING OCCUPATIONS
1984 - 1995

Occupation	Percent Decline In Employment
Stenographers	-40.3
Shoe Sewing Machine Operators & Tenders	-31.5
Railroad Brake, Signal, & Switch Operators	-26.4
Railcar Repairers	-22.3
Furnace, Kiln, or Kettle Operators & Tenders	-20.9
Shoe & Leather Workers & Repairers Precision	-18.6
Private Household Workers	-18.3
Station Installers & Repairers, Telephone	-17.4
Sewing Machine Operators, Garment	-16.7
Textile Machine Operators, Tenders, Setters, & Set-up Operators, Winding	-15.7
Machinery Maintenance Mechanics, Textile Machines	-14.8
Statistical Clerks	-12.7
Industrial Truck & Tractor Operators	-11.9
Central Office Operators	-11.5
Farm Workers	-11.2
College & University Faculty	-10.6
Farm & Home Management Advisors	-9.6
Extruding & Drawing Machine Setters & Set-up Operators, Metal & Plastic	-9.1
Pressing Machine Operators & Tenders, Textile, Garment & Related	-8.8
Postal Service Clerks	-8.5

Note: Includes only detailed occupations with 1984 employment of 25,000 or more. Data from 1995 are based on moderate-trend projections. The Bureau of Labor Statistics defines a decrease of 4 percent or more to depict declining occupations.

Source: Occupational Projections and Training Data, 1986 Edition. Bulletin 2251, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TECHNICAL AND EXPLANATORY NOTES

Applicant data summarized in the tables contained in this report pertain only to persons seeking employment through Employment Security Job Service offices. These data can serve as guidelines for available labor supply, but they do not consider applicants who seek employment through union halls, personal referrals, newspapers, or other methods.

Job openings summarized in the tables contained in this report pertain only to requests by employers for assistance from Employment Security Job Service offices in referring applicants to job openings. These data can serve as guidelines for labor demand, but they do not take into consideration vacancies filled through outside sources such as union halls, personal referrals, and newspaper advertising.

Hard-to-fill job openings are those which have remained unfilled for a month or more. Some openings may be difficult to fill because of the job environment, wage scales, or lack of qualified workers.

The Hours and Earnings Series is drawn from an average sample of full- and part-time production workers, as well as coal production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a gross basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory (LBL), University of California, through contractual arrangements with the West Virginia Department of Employment Security, provides projection data based on regional and national samples. Labor market analysts furnish LBL with certain assumptions which are used as inputs to the projection model. These same analysts may modify LBL results before using the data.

GLOSSARY

The following terms and their definitions have several sources. Some are derived from those used by various governmental agencies, in particular the U.S. Department of Labor (e.g., the Employment and Training Administration and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, among which are the latter's Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program and the Current Employment Statistics Program). A number of definitions are those developed by various divisions of the West Virginia Department of Employment Security, including the Employment Service Division's Labor and Economic Research Section. Other agencies are quoted, but to a lesser degree. In some instances, a term may have more than one translation, depending on the different sources and their interpretation. When this does happen the reader will note that there is very little change in the actual meaning of the expression. Those definitions subscribed to by the Job Training Partnership Act are, as mandated, contained in a separate glossary and may not be repeated here. The JTPA glossary will appear in this publication only if there are data herein pertaining to the program.

ACTIVE APPLICATION	The application of a person who is currently considered by a local office as available for referral to job openings or employability development services. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
ACTIVE FILE	A file of currently used records such as claims records or work registrations (applications). [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
AFFIRMATIVE ACTION	Specific results-oriented policy and procedures through which a recipient commits itself to every good faith effort to correct deficiencies in the equitability with which it serves significant segments of its eligible population. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
AGENT STATE	The state in which a claimant files an interstate claim for compensation against another (liable) state where wages were earned. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
AGRICULTURAL OPENING	See: Job Opening.
AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN	A program authorized by Title IV-A of the Social Security Act to provide financial assistance and social services to needy families with dependent children. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

ALL OTHER EMPLOYMENT	See: Employment.
ALL OTHER NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	See: Employment.
APPEAL	A request for a hearing to be held by an appeals authority on a state agency's determination or redetermination, or a request for a review to be held by a higher appeals authority on a decision made by a lower appeals authority. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
APPEAL DECISION	The disposition of an appeals case by a written ruling that is issued to one or more parties. A disposition which is not written and issued to any party is not a decision. In a multiclaimant case, only one decision is made which applies to all the claimants involved regardless of their number. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
APPLICANT	Definition No. 1 An individual who files an application for services with a local office, with outstationed staff, or with an outreach worker for the purpose of 1. Seeking assistance in finding employment; 2. Seeking employability development services; or 3. Complying with state or federal laws or regulations or state UI laws or regulations requiring registration with the Employment Service as a condition for continued receipt or eligibility for program benefits (e.g., UI). [Source: WVDES/ESD, Forms Preparation Handbook (May 1986)] Definition No. 2 A person who files an application for services with a local office of a state agency, with outstationed staff, or with an outreach worker. 1. Job-Ready Applicant. An applicant who does not need employability development services in order to be referred to a job opening.

	2. Summer Youth Applicant. A student under 22 years of age who has completed a minimum of entries on an application record and who is applying only for a job for the summer. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
APPLICANT-HOLDING OFFICE	A local office which 1. Attempts to locate and refer applicants from its local office administrative area to job openings located outside that area in response to a request by an order-holding office, or 2. Initiates action to locate suitable job openings outside its local office area for its applicants who desire employment in another locality or who cannot be placed locally and will accept employment elsewhere. Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
APPLICATION	The act by which an applicant informs an Employment Service interviewer of his/her availability and qualifications for referral to job openings or reveals his/her need for employability development service. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE	See: Wages.
BENCHMARK STATISTICS	Definition No. 1 The total number of persons in the labor force at a specified time for a specific geographic area defined either by actual count or estimated from a broad sample. Current employment estimates are developed from reports submitted by a sample of employers, and the series are revised to benchmark statistics once every year. [Source: WVDES/LER] Definition No. 2 A benchmark is defined as a reasonably complete count of the number of all employees in an industry at a specific point in time. Benchmark data are based on employment data reported to state Employment Security agencies by 1. Employers covered by state Unemployment Insurance laws, and 2. Federal government installations covered by the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program.

	These data, when supplemented by non-UI benchmark data for industries or parts of industries not covered under UI laws, constitute complete all-employee benchmarks for most industries. New benchmarks are prepared once each year. [Source: USDOL/BLS, CES Manual (October 1985)]
BENEFIT PAYMENT ACCOUNT	An account in the state unemployment fund which is a record of 1. Deposits transferred from the Unemployment Trust Fund, and 2. Withdrawals for the payment of benefits. See: State Unemployment Fund. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
BLACK (NOT HISPANIC)	A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa. (Source: OMB]
CANCELLED OPENING	See: Job Opening.
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	Definition No. 1 All persons 16 years of age and older (excluding members of the Armed Forces and inmates of institutions) residing within a specific geographic area who are classified as employed, as unemployed and seeking employment, or who are involved in a labor-management dispute. [Source: WVDES/LER] Definition No. 2 The sum of all employed and unemployed persons 16 years of age or older in the noninstitutional population but not in the Armed Forces. [Source: USDOL/BLS(LAUS)]
CLOSED ORDER	See: Job Order.
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	Definition No. 1 A statistical measure of the changes in prices of goods and services bought by urban wage earners and clerical workers, including families and single persons. It is often called the "cost-of-living index." It measures changes in prices which are the most important cause of changes in the cost of living, but it does not indicate how much families actually spend to defray their living expenses. [Source: USDOL/BLS, Bulletin No. 1910]

Definition No. 2

Means "All Urban Consumer Index as determined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics." [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

CONTINUED CLAIM

A claim filed by mail or in person for waiting period credit or payment for one or more weeks of unemployment. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

COVERED EMPLOYMENT

See: Employment.

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY

The Current Population Survey, the official survey instrument for measuring labor force attachment in the United States, embodies the standard definitions of employed, unemployed, and not in the labor force. This monthly survey of households conducted by the Bureau of the Census employs sampling and field operations techniques which result in estimates of employed and unemployed nationwide and for selected states and areas which are conceptually comparable and which have a measurable sampling error.

The CPS uses a labor force classification scheme which results in unduplicated counts of the employed and unemployed. It assigns highest priority to the activity "working," so that even one hour of work for pay or profit--or 15 hours as an unpaid family worker--classifies a person as employed. Lesser priorities are assigned to the remaining employed groups, such as persons on vacation, for whom the "activity" concept is modified to reflect definite job attachment.

Therefore, in the CPS, a person 16 years of age or older is categorized as

1. Employed, if she/he did any work for pay or profit in a business or farm during the reference week, or worked 15 hours or more as an unpaid family worker, or had a job from which she/he was temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor-management dispute,

2. Unemployed, if she/he had no employment during the reference week, was available for work, and actively sought work at any time in the past

four weeks, was waiting to be called back to a job from which she/he was laid off, or was waiting to report to a new wage or salary job scheduled to start within the next 30 days,

3. Not in the labor force, if neither employed nor unemployed.

In the CPS, the reference week is the calendar week (Sunday through Saturday) including the 12th of the month.

Persons are geographically counted based on their usual place of residence. The sampling frame is a list of household addresses. During the initial CPS interview, a determination is made as to whether each person at the address (sampling unit) is a member of the household and whether the unit is the usual place of residence. If the usual residence of a person is elsewhere, then that person is not interviewed. If a person is temporarily absent from the usual residence, that person is included as a member of the interviewed household.

The CPS sample in most areas is not sufficiently large to provide reliable data, and the cost of expansion to the required degree of geographic specificity is prohibitive. Therefore, data from two other major sources--the unemployment insurance (UI) systems and the decennial Census--which provide labor force information at the subnational level, are also used. [Source: USDOL/BLS(LAUS)]

CURRENT SPELL OF UNEMPLOYMENT	The number of uninterrupted weeks currently claimed by an individual, which includes waiting period, weeks of less than total unemployment and pending weeks, as well as weeks for which total benefits are claimed. (It includes weeks for which a claimant is disqualified if claims were filed for such weeks.) NOTE: The state average equals weeks claimed divided by initial claims. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
DICTIONARY OF OCCUPATIONAL TITLES	The reference work published by the U. S. Employment Service which contains brief, non-technical definitions of U.S. job titles, distinguishing number codes, and worker trait data. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
DISABLED VETERAN	See: Veteran.

DISLOCATED WORKER

Definition No. 1

The estimates of dislocated workers are based upon job losses in basic goods-producing industries, manufacturing, mining, and construction to which former employees have minimal probability of returning to their former jobs. [Source: WVDES/LER]

Definition No. 2

This is an individual who

1. Has been terminated or laid off or who has received a notice of termination or layoff from employment, is eligible for or has exhausted his/her entitlement to unemployment compensation, and is unlikely to return to his/her previous industry or occupation; or
2. Has been terminated, or who has received a notice of termination of employment, as a result of any permanent closure of a plant or facility; or
3. Is long-term unemployed and has limited opportunities for employment or reemployment in the same or a similar occupation in the area in which such individual resides, including any older individual who may have substantial barriers to employment by reason of age. [Source: WVDES/ESD, Forms Preparation Handbook (May 1986)]

DISPLACED HOMEMAKER

An individual who

1. Has not worked in the labor force for a substantial number of years but has, during those years, worked in the home providing unpaid services for family members; and
2. a. Has been dependent on public assistance or on the income of another family member but is no longer supported by that income; or

   b. Is receiving public assistance on account of dependent children in the home, especially where such assistance will soon be terminated; and

	3. Is unemployed or underemployed and is experiencing difficulty in obtaining or upgrading employment. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
DOT CODE	The nine-digit Dictionary of Occupational Titles code for a job or occupational title which provides a unique identification code for a particular occupation which differentiates it from all others. It identifies the particular occupational category, the occupationally specific division within the category, the occupational group within the division, the worker functions ratings of the task performed in the occupation, and the alphabetical order of titles which serve to individualize a specific occupation from the others. See: Occupational Classification. [Source: WVDES/LER]
DURABLE GOODS	Also known as hard goods and refer to manufactured or processed items generally considered to have a normal life expectancy of three years or more. The durable goods manufacturing industries are: lumber and wood products; furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, concrete, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products; electrical and electronic machinery and equipment; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries. See: Nondurable Goods. [Source: WVDES/LER]
ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED	A person who is either 1. A member of a family which receives public assistance; 2. A member of a family whose income during the previous six months on an annualized basis was such that a. The family would have qualified for public assistance, if it had applied for such assistance; or b. It does not exceed the poverty level; or c. It does not exceed 70 percent of the lower living standard income level; 3. A foster child on whose behalf state or local government payments are made;

4. Where such status presents significant barriers to employment,
    a. A client of a sheltered workshop;
    b. A handicapped individual;
    c. A person residing in an institution or facility providing 24-hour support such as a prison, a hospital or community care facility; or
    d. A regular outpatient of a mental hospital, rehabilitation facility, or similar institution. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

ELIGIBILITY FOR FEDERAL PROCUREMENT PREFERENCE

Employers located in labor surplus areas, as classified by the U. S. Department of Labor, can be given preference in bidding on federal procurement contracts. The purpose in providing such preference is to help direct the government's procurement dollars into areas where people are in the most severe economic need, i.e., areas with the highest rates of unemployment.

Under Public Law 95-89 (enacted on August 4, 1977), Public Law 96-302 (enacted on July 2, 1980), and Executive Order 12073 (signed on August 16, 1978), qualified employing establishments are given preferential consideration when bidding on federal contracts. An employer can become eligible for a labor surplus set-aside contract if an agreement is given to perform a substantial portion of the contract in an area classified as a labor surplus area (as determined by U. S. Department of Labor regulations) as of the date of the award. "Substantial portion" is defined as meaning over 50 percent of the value of the contract. The employer self-certifies his eligibility for preference consideration at the time his bid is submitted, following guidelines furnished by the federal procurement officer responsible for servicing the contract. State Employment Security agencies receive job openings from these firms on a voluntary basis and/or under the mandatory program. Appropriate efforts are made to refer qualified individuals who reside in the labor surplus area to these openings. They also provide relevant labor market data and related information to assist employers, apprenticeship and training agencies, and other community organizations in the initiation of industrial expansion programs in labor surplus areas. See: Labor Surplus Areas. [Source: WVDES/LER; USDOL/ETA, Area Trends, (January 1987)]

EMPLOYABILITY DEVELOPMENT SERVICES	Assistance to applicants in overcoming identified problems associated with their physical or mental condition, lack of educational achievement, employment record, family problems, or other factors precluding their full employment. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
EMPLOYED	Definition No. 1 An individual working for wages or other remuneration or who has a continuing job attachment. [Source: WVDES/LER] Definition No. 2 In the Current Population Survey (CPS), those individuals 16 years of age or older who worked at least one hour for pay or profit or worked at least 15 unpaid hours in a family business during the reference week. Individuals are also counted as employed if they had a job but did not work because they were ill, on vacation, in a labor dispute, prevented from working because of bad weather, or taking time off for personal reasons. [Source: USDOL/BLS(LAUS)]
EMPLOYER	Definition No. 1 A person, company, firm, partnership, corporation, organization, institution, contractor, subcontractor, or government agency that pays wages or salaries to individuals in return for services rendered or work performed; may have one or more establishments at one or more locations. [Source: USDOL/BLS, Current Employment Statistics Manual (October 1985)] Definition No. 2 A person, firm, corporation, or other association or organization 1. Which currently has a location within the United States to which U. S. workers may be referred for employment, and which proposes to employ a worker at a place within the United States, and 2. Which has an employer relationship with respect to employees under this subpart as indicated by the fact that it hires, pays, fires, supervises, and otherwise controls the work of such employee.

	An association of employers shall be considered an employer if it has all of the indicia of an employer set forth in this definition. Such an association, however, shall be considered as a joint employer with the employer member if either shares in exercising one or more of the definitional indicia. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS	Taxes, including voluntary contributions and special assessments, paid by subject employers into a state unemployment compensation fund. See: State Unemployment Fund. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
EMPLOYER SERVICES	A term combining the broad spectrum of promotional activities and assistance through employer relations operations, and the technical assistance provided through the employer technical services activities, all directed toward improving employer participation in the state Employment Security agency's programs and the stabilization of workforce conditions to provide more and better job opportunities for Employment Service applicants and all the labor force. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)
EMPLOYMENT	The situation wherein a person(s) provides work or services for an employer for wages or salary. (For purposes of alien work certification employment is also permanent, full-time work of an employee by an employer other than one's self.) [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)] 1. All Other Employment. Labor force estimates of self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and private household workers. In statistical tables this category may also include agricultural workers. [Source: WVDES/LER] 2. All Other Nonagricultural Employment. Other than wage and salary. Includes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households. [Source: USDOL/BLS (LAUS)] 3. Covered Employment Definition No. 1 Employment by those employers who are required to contribute to the state unemployment compensation fund under provisions of the West Virginia Unemployment Compensation Fund. [Source: WVDES/LER]

Definition No. 2

Those jobs covered by the Unemployment Compensation programs. At this time, those not covered include some agricultural workers and self-employed workers. [Source: USDOL/BLS(LAUS)]

Definition No. 3

Employment as defined in a state unemployment compensation law, performed for a subject employer, or federal employment as defined in Chapter 85, Title 5, United States Code. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

4. Employment, Establishment-Based. Employment computed by place of work within a specific geographic area, including dual jobholders but excluding self-employed, domestics in private households, unpaid family workers, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor-management disputes. [Source: WVDES/LER]

5. Employment, Resident-Based. Employment computed by place of residence within a specific geographic area, excluding dual jobholders but including self-employed, domestics in private households, unpaid family workers, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor-management disputes. [Source: WVDES/LER]

6. Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Definition No. 1

A count of filled jobs by place of work for all full- and part-time employees of all classes (including dual jobholders, employees on paid vacation or paid sick leave, but excluding those involved in labor-management disputes) who work in, or receive compensation from, nonagricultural establishments for any part of a pay period week which includes the 12th of the month. [Source: WVDES/LER]

Definition No. 2

Persons on nonagricultural establishments' payrolls (including employees on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation) who work or

	receive pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. A count of jobs by place of work. Does not include proprietors, self-employed, unpaid volunteer or family workers, domestic workers in households, military personnel, and persons who are laid off, on leave without pay, or on strike. [Source: USDOL/BLS(LAUS)]
EMPLOYMENT, ESTABLISHMENT-BASED	See: Employment.
EMPLOYMENT, RESIDENT-BASED	See: Employment.
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AUTOMATED REPORTING SYSTEM	Definition No. 1 A computerized count of applications of individuals registered with Job Service offices for job placement or SYSTEM employability development services and the different services provided these applicants. Also contains openings for jobs that employers have placed with the West Virginia Department of Employment Security. [Source: WVDES/LER] Definition No. 2 A subsystem of the Manpower Operations Data Systems which generates statistical output reports based on data derived from the Applicant Data System and the Job Bank. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY LAW	A body of law which establishes a free public employment service, or a system of unemployment insurance, or both, and which may also establish other systems compensating for wage loss, such as temporary disability insurance. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373(September 1980)]
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE	See: State Employment Security Agency.
EMPLOYMENT STATUS	The indication of whether or not the individual is employed and the regular period of time that the individual is employed. 1. Full-Time Employment. The 40-hour week, except where fewer hours are normal to the occupation, but on no account less than 30 hours per week. 2. Part-Time Employment. Employment in which a worker is regularly scheduled to work less than 30 hours a week.

3. Not Working. Situations where an individual does not have a job attachment at which he is working some portion of each week.

4. Job Attachment. Situation where an individual is not working but who maintains an attachment to a job to which he plans to return. Such individuals are not working because they are on strike or due to a short-term layoff. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

ENTRY CODE	See: Occupational Code.
ENTRY LEVEL	The lowest position in any promotional line, as defined locally by collective bargaining agreements, past practice, or applicable personnel rules. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
ENTRY LEVEL OCCUPATIONAL CODE	See: Occupational Code.
EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY	Equal access to all jobs and training, under equal terms and conditions, and with equal benefits and services in the absences of actions, policy, and practices which differentiate among applicants and employees on the basis of race, color, etc. For employment practices, this includes equality in recruitment, hiring, layoff, discharge, recall, promotion, work assignments, training responsibility, wages, sick leave, vacation, overtime, insurance, retirement and pension benefits, and breaks. [Source: OCR Technical Assistance Guide]
ESTABLISHMENT	Definition No. 1 A public or private economic employing unit generally at a single physical location which produces and/or sells goods or services, for example, a mine, factory, store, farm, orchard, or ranch. It is usually engaged in one, or predominantly one, type of commercial or governmental activity. Each branch or subsidiary unit of a large employer in a geographical area or community should be considered an individual establishment, except that all such units in the same physical location shall be considered a single establishment. A component of an establishment which may not be located in the same physical structure (such as the warehouse of a department store) should also be considered as part of the parent establishment. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

	Definition No. 2 An economic unit that produces goods or services, ordinarily at a single physical location engaged predominantly in one type of economic activity. [Source: USDOL/BLS, Current Employment Statistics Manual (October 1985)]
EXPERIENCE RATE	A rate of contribution that differs from the standard contribution rate, computed for an individual employer under the experience-rating provisions of a state unemployment compensation law. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
EXPERIENCE-RATING	A method for determining the contribution rates of individual employers on the basis of the factors specified in the state unemployment compensation law for measuring employer's experience with respect to unemployment. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
EX-SERVICEPERSON	A person who has continuous active military service for at least 90 days, or was separated because of a service-incurred injury or disability, and was separated under conditions other than dishonorable. This definition is used in the determination of eligibility for Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX). [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
EXTENDED BENEFITS	The supplemental program that pays extended compensation during periods of specified high unemployment to individuals for weeks of unemployment after 1. They draw the maximum potential entitlement to regular-compensation within their benefit year, or 2. After their benefit-year ends while they are in continued unemployment status and have insufficient wage credits to establish a new claim provided, however, that the extended benefit period in the state began prior to the end of their benefit year. Extended benefits paid to claimants under state unemployment compensation law are jointly financed on a 50-50 basis by state and federal funds; extended benefits paid to Unemployment Compensation to Federal Employees (UCFE) and Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX) claimants are totally financed by federal funds. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

FAMILY	This term refers to the following categories: 1. One or more persons living in a single residence who are related to each other by blood, marriage, or adoption. A stepchild or a stepparent shall be considered to be related by marriage. 2. a. For purposes of the above paragraph, one or more persons not living in the single residence but who were claimed as a dependent on another person's federal income tax return for the previous year shall be presumed, unless otherwise demonstrated, part of the other person's family. b. An older worker, whether or not living in the residence, or a handicapped individual who is 16 years of age or older, may be considered a family of one. c. An individual 18 years of age or older, except as provided in paragraphs "a" and "b" above, who receives less than 50 percent of support from the family, and who is not the principal earner nor the spouse of the principal earner shall not be considered a member of the family. Such an individual shall be considered a family of one. d. Any individual released within six months of the date of applying for programs from an institution or facility providing 24-hour support such as a prison, hospital, or community care facility may be considered a family of one, provided that such confinement status presents a significant barrier to employment and the person is not claimed as a dependent on a family member's income tax return. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
FAMILY INCOME	All income actually received from all sources by all members of the family during the income determination period. Family size shall be the maximum number of family members during the income determination period. When computing family income, income of a spouse and/or other family members shall be counted for the portion of the income determination period that the person was actually a part of the family unit of the applicant. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

FEDERAL EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	The identification number assigned to employers by the Internal Revenue Service to control reporting and accounting functions. Not compatible with the employer account number assigned by state agencies. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT TAX	The excise tax imposed by the Federal Unemployment Tax Act on employers with respect to having individuals in their employ. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
FILLED OPENING	See: Job Opening.
FINAL PAYMENT	The last payment to a claimant which exhausts the individual's maximum potential benefit entitlement under a specific program. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
FIRST PAYMENT	The first payment for a week of unemployment claimed under a specific program. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT	See: Employment Status.
FULL-TIME WEEKLY WAGES	See: Wages.
HANDICAPPED	Any person who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities, has a record of such an impairment, or is regarded as having such impairment. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	A person who supports himself/herself and contributes the equivalent of 50 percent or more support to some other member of the household. [Source: WVDES/LER]
HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD, FOOD STAMP	The member of the household in whose name application is made for participation in the Food Stamp program. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
HISPANIC	A person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race. (Among persons from Central and South American countries, only those who are of Spanish origin, descent, or culture should be included in

	the Hispanic category. Persons from Brazil, Guiana, Portugal, or Trinidad, for example, would be classified according to their race, and would not necessarily be included in the Hispanic category.) [Source: WVDES/DES, Forms Preparation Handbook (May 1986); USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION	Definition No. 1 A system used in assigning code numbers to employers and/or establishments, based on the nature of their activities, in order that data reported by them be grouped into industries and combinations of industries for purposes of analysis and publication. The system used by the state Employment Security agencies is contained in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)] Definition No. 2 The economic structure of the United States consists of a large number of establishments producing a great variety of goods and services. In order to study this heterogeneous field of economic activity, it is necessary to categorize these various activities. The resulting categories of activities are the industrial classification. [Source: USDOL/BLS, Current Employment Statistics Manual (October 1985)]
INDUSTRY	A group of establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture, distribution, or sale of a given product or a given type of service. [Source: USDOL/BLS, Current Employment Statistics Manual (October 1985)]
INDUSTRY CODE	Definition No. 1 The number which identifies an establishment or group of establishments in the industrial classification system. [Source: WVDES/LER] Definition No. 2 The number which identifies the major industry or group of industries in the industrial classification system. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

	Definition No. 3 Each establishment, reporting unit, or employer is assigned an industry code on the basis of its principal activity which is determined by its principal product or group of products produced or distributed or services rendered. Descriptions of the industries covered by the industry codes can be found in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual. [Source: USDOL/BLS, Current Employment Statistics Manual (October 1985)]
INDUSTRY DESCRIPTION	The description of the activities included in an industry which is identified by a code and title in an industrial classification system. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
INDUSTRY TITLE	The title given to an industry which has been defined and given an industry code in an industrial classification system. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
INITIAL CLAIM	Any notice of unemployment filed 1. To request a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for compensation, or 2. To begin a second or subsequent period of unemployment within a benefit year or period of eligibility. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT	Definition No. 1 Unemployment during a given week for which waiting-period credit or benefits are claimed under the West Virginia Employment Security program, the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program, the Unemployment Compensation for Veterans program, supplemental and extended benefit programs, or the Railroad Unemployment Insurance program. [Source: WVDES/LER] Definition No. 2 Unemployment during a week for which waiting-period credit or benefits are claimed under the regular compensation programs, supplemental extended benefit programs, or the Railroad Unemployment Insurance program. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

INSURED WORK	See: Employment (Covered Employment).
INSURED WORKER	An individual who has had sufficient insured work in his base period to meet the employment and wage requirements for eligibility under the West Virginia Unemployment Compensation Law. [Source: WVDES/LER]
INTERSTATE CLAIM	A claim filed in one (agent) state based on monetary entitlement to compensation in another (liable) state. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
INTRASTATE CLAIM	A claim filed in the same state in which the individual's wage credits were earned. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
JOB ANALYSIS	The process of determining, by observation, interview, and study, the pertinent information relating to a specific job, including such factors as qualifications for employment, relation to other jobs, capability and adjustability of the worker, equipment and material used, education, training, and physical demands and environmental conditions data. [Source: USDOL.ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
JOB ATTACHMENT	See: Employment Status.
JOB BANK	A computer assisted system which provides listings of current job openings in the area, on a regular basis, for distribution to offices and to cooperating agencies. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
JOB OPENING	A single job opening for which the local office has on file a request to select and refer an applicant or applicants. 1. Agricultural Opening. A request to select and refer an applicant to work in an agricultural establishment. 2. Cancelled Opening. A job opening on which action by the local office has formally ceased for any reason other than placement. 3. Filled Opening. A job opening for which an applicant referred by a local office has been hired by an employer and has entered on the job.

	4. Mandatory Listing Job Openings. Job openings required to be listed with federal state Employment Service systems by federal contractors and subcontractors pursuant to Chapter 42, Title 38, United States Code. This includes openings by federal agencies and federal contractors and subcontractors (public and private) who hold contracts in the amount of $10,000 or more with federal government agencies. Federal contractors are required to take affirmative action to employ and advance in employment qualified disabled veterans and veterans of the Vietnam Era, in jobs in all categories that are compensated on a wage or salary basis of less than $25,000. Full-time employment, temporary employment of more than three days' duration, and part-time employment are included. 5. Nonagricultural Opening. A request to select and refer an applicant to work in a nonagricultural establishment. 6. Unfilled Opening. An active job opening which the local office has on file for selection and referral of an applicant. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
JOB ORDER	A single request for referral of one or more applicants to fill one or more job openings in a single occupational classification; also the record of such request. 1. Closed Order. An order on which local office action has ceased because all openings have been filled or cancelled. 2. Open Order. An order which has not been filled or cancelled. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
JOB-READY APPLICANT	See: Applicant.
JOB REFERRAL	This term refers to 1. The act of bringing to the attention of an employer an applicant or group of applicants who are available for a job, and 2. The record of such a referral. It means the same as "referral to a job." [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

JOB SERVICE	The nationwide system of public employment offices funded through the United States Employment Service as grantee state agencies, and the various offices of the state agencies. See: State Employment Security Agency. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
JOB TITLE	The formal assigned name for a job or occupation. See: DOT Code. [Source: WVDES/LER]
LABOR FORCE	The sum of all civilians classified as employed and unemployed and members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States. [Source: USDOL/BLS, Bulletin No. 2175]
LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTE	Definition No. 1 Any controversy concerning terms or conditions of employment or concerning the association or representation of persons in negotiating, fixing, maintaining, changing, or seeking to arrange terms or conditions of employment, regardless of whether or not the disputants stand in the proximate relation of employer and employee. The dispute must be in operation during the survey week which includes the 12th of the month in order to be so designated in our statistics. However, depending on the length of the dispute, reference in future reports may include a continuance of the dispute and secondary effects of that dispute. [Source: WVDES/LER] Definition No. 2 Any controversy concerning terms or conditions of employment or concerning the association or representation of persons in negotiating, fixing, maintaining, changing, or seeking to arrange terms or conditions of employment, regardless of whether or not the disputants stand in the proximate relation of employer and employee. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
LABOR MARKET AREA	Definition No. 1 A geographic area consisting of a central community and surrounding territory in which there is a concentration of economic activity or labor demand and in which workers can generally change jobs without changing their residences. [Source: WVDES/LER]

	Definition No. 2 A geographic area consisting of a central city (or cities) and the surrounding territory, within a reasonable commuting distance. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
	Definition No. 3 An economically integrated geographical unit within which workers may readily change jobs without changing their place of residence. All states are divided into exhaustive labor market areas which usually include (except in New England) a county or a group of contiguous counties. Estimates of employment and unemployment are made monthly for each labor market area and form the basis for the Local Area Unemployment Statistics program's estimates. [Source: USDOL/BLS(LAUS)]
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION	That body of information arising from the measurement and evaluation of the socioeconomic forces influencing the employment process in specific labor market areas. The factors that affect labor demand-supply relationships define the content of labor market information and include population and growth and characteristics, trends in industrial and occupational structure, technological developments, shifts in consumer demands, unionization and trade disputes, recruitment practices, wage levels, conditions of employment, and training opportunities. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
LABOR SURPLUS AREAS	Labor surplus areas are classified on the basis of civil jurisdictions rather than on a metropolitan area or labor market area basis. By classifying labor surplus areas in this way, federal contracts can be directed to those specific localities with high unemployment rather than to all civil jurisdictions within a metropolitan area, not all of which may suffer from the same degree of unemployment. Civil jurisdictions are defined as all cities with a population of at least 25,000 and all counties. Townships of 25,000 or more population are also considered as civil jurisdictions in four states (Michigan, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania). In Connecticut, Massachusetts, Puerto Rico, and Rhode Island, where counties have very limited or no government functions, the classifications are done for individual towns.

A civil jurisdiction is classified as a labor surplus area when its average unemployment rate was at least 20 percent above the average unemployment rate for all states (including the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico) during the previous two calendar years. During periods of high national unemployment, the 20 percent ratio is disregarded and an area is classified as a labor surplus area if its unemployment rate during the previous two calendar years was 10 percent or more. This 10 percent "ceiling" concept comes into operation whenever the two-year average unemployment rate for all states was 8.3 percent or above (i.e., 8.3 percent times the 1.20 ratio equals 10.0 percent). Similarly, a "floor" concept of 6.0 percent is used during periods of low national unemployment in order for an area to qualify as a labor surplus area. The 6 percent "floor" comes into effect whenever the average unemployment rate for all states during the two-year reference period was 5.0 percent or less.

The classification procedures also provide for the designation of labor surplus areas under exceptional circumstances criteria. These procedures permit the regular classification criteria to be waived when an area experiences a significant increase in unemployment which is not temporary or seasonal and which was not adequately reflected in the data for the two-year reference period. In order for an area to be classified as a labor surplus area under the exceptional circumstances criteria, the state Employment Security agency must submit a petition requesting such classification to the U. S. Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration.

The U.S. Department of Labor issues the labor surplus area listing on an annual basis. The listing becomes effective each October 1 and remains in effect through the following September 30. During the course of the year, the annual listing is updated on the basis of exceptional circumstances petitions submitted by the state Employment Security agencies and approved by the Employment and Training Administration. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Area Trends (January 1987)]

LABOR TURNOVER	The gross movement of wage and salary workers into and out of employed status with respect to individual establishments. This movement, which relates to a calendar month, is divided into two broad types: accessions (new hires and rehires) and separations (terminations of employment initiated by either employer or employee). Each type of action is cumulated for a calendar month and expressed as a rate per 100 employees. The data relate to all employees, whether full- or part-time, permanent or temporary, including executive, office, sales, other salaried personnel, and production workers. Transfers to another establishment of the company are included. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
LIABLE STATE	The state against which a worker files a claim for compensation through the facilities of another (agent) state. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
MAJOR MARKET	Those relatively few employing units usually ranging from 15 to 20 percent of all employers in communities which, ranked according to size from the largest downward, account for approximately 75 percent of the nonagricultural employment in the area actively served by a local office. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
MANDATORY LISTING JOB OPENINGS	See: Job Opening.
MASS LAYOFF	A large-scale layoff which has significant impact on a community and which may require intensive service on the part of the local state Employment Security agency. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
MASS REFERRAL	See: Referral.
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA	Definition No. 1 Under 1980 standards, an area qualifies for recognition as a metropolitan statistical area in one of two ways: 1. If there is a city of at least 50,000 population, or

2. If there is a Bureau of the Census urbanized area of at least 50,000 and a total metropolitan statistical area population of at least 100,000.

In addition to the one or more central county(ies) containing the area's main population, a metropolitan statistical area may also include outlying counties which have close economic and social ties to the central county(ies). Metropolitan statistical areas are defined in terms of entire counties except in the six New England states (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont). [Source: WVDES/LER]

Definition No. 2

A metropolitan area designated by the Bureau of the Census which contains

1. At least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or
2. Twin cities with a combined population of at least 50,000. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

NEW HIRES	Temporary or permanent additions to the employment roll of persons who have never before been employed in the establishment except employees transferring from another establishment of the same company or former employees not recalled by the employer (except employees transferring from another establishment of the same company). [Source: USDOL//ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
NONAGRICULTURAL OPENING	See: Job Opening.
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT	See: Employment.
NONDURABLE GOODS	Also known as soft goods and refer to manufactured or processed items generally considered to last for a short time (under three years). The nondurable manufacturing industries include: food and kindred products; tobacco manufacturers; textile mill products; apparel and other textile products; paper

and allied products; printing and publishing; chemicals and allied products; petroleum and coal products; rubber and miscellaneous plastic products; and leather and leather products. See: Durable Goods. [Source: WVDES/LER]

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION

An Employment Service term, it refers to

1. The identification of jobs according to similar significant factors involved in the job or group of jobs;
2. The process of determining a title and code number to be assigned to an application or job order;
3. The title or code of a job or group of jobs for which an applicant is qualified, as contained in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles.

The term, "Additional Occupational Classification," is the occupational classification in any occupation for which an applicant is fully qualified, other than the occupation designated as his/her primary occupational classification. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

OCCUPATIONAL CODE

A symbol used to represent a given occupation or group of occupations.

1. Entry Code. An occupational code assigned to an applicant not fully qualified to perform the duties of a specific occupation, on the basis of the applicant's potential qualifications (aptitudes, interest, or training).
2. Primary Occupational Code. A nine-digit code indicating the primary occupational classification assigned to an applicant. This classification reflects the occupation or field of work for which the applicant is best suited and in which the applicant has the best opportunity for employment. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

OLDER WORKER

An applicant or claimant who is middle aged or older (45 and over) and is encountering or may be expected to encounter difficulty in securing and maintaining employment because of age. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

ON-THE-JOB TRAINING	Training in the public or private sector given to an individual, who has been hired first by the employer, while he or she is engaged in productive work which provides knowledge or skills essential to the full and adequate performance of the job. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
OPEN ORDER	See: Job Order.
ORDER	See: Job Order.
PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT	See: Employment Status.
PLACEMENT	The hiring by a public or private employer of an individual referred by the Job Service office for a job or interview, provided that the Job Service office completed all of the following steps: 1. Prepared a job order form prior to referral, except in the case of a job development contact on behalf of a specific applicant; 2. Made prior arrangements with the employer for the referral of an individual or individuals; 3. Referred an individual who had not been specifically designated by the employer, except for referrals on agricultural job orders for a specific crew leader or worker; 4. Verified from a reliable source, preferably the employer, that the individual had entered on a job; and 5. Appropriately recorded the placement. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
POVERTY LEVEL	The annual income level at, or below, which families are considered to live in poverty, as annually determined by the U. S. Office of Management and Budget. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
PREVAILING WAGE RATE FOR AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	See: Wages.
PRIMARY OCCUPATIONAL CODE	See: Occupational Code.

RACE/ETHNIC GROUP	See: Black (Not Hispanic); Hispanic; White (Not Hispanic).
REFERRAL	The act of bringing to the attention of an employer, a local office, a training sponsor, or a supportive service agency, an individual (or group of individuals) who need jobs, training, or related supportive services. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)] 1. *Mass Referral*. Referral of a group of workers to an employer who has requested workers on a group, rather than on an individual, basis. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)] 2. *Referral of an Individual*. The act of arranging to bring to the attention of an employer (or another local Job Service office) an applicant who is available for a job opening following a selection interview with the applicant. See: Placement. [Source: WVDES/LER] 3. *Referral to Supportive Services*. Arranged to bring an applicant to the attention of a federal or local agency or organization for services other than training which is not available from the West Virginia Department of Employment Security. Supportive services for registrants in the Work and Training program are arranged and certified through the West Virginia Department of Human Services. [Source: WVDES/LER]
REFERRAL OF AN INDIVIDUAL	See: Referral.
REFERRAL TO SUPPORTIVE SERVICES	See: Referral.
REIMBURSABLE EMPLOYER	Certain nonprofit organizations, state or local government and political subdivisions which elect or are required to pay into the state unemployment fund a sum in lieu of contributions as provided in the state unemployment compensation law. See: State Unemployment Fund. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

REIMBURSABLE EMPLOYER ACCOUNT	An account maintained for a reimbursing nonprofit organization, state or local government, or political subdivision for the purpose of determining the amount of reimbursement to the state unemployment fund. See: State Unemployment Fund. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373, (September 1980)
RESIDENCE	An individual's principal dwelling or home. Maintenance of an address is not necessarily the same as residence. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT	The adjustment of time-series data to eliminate the effect of intrayear variations that tend to occur each year in approximately the same manner. Examples of such variations include: school terms, holidays, and weather pattern. See: Seasonally Adjusted. [Source: USDOL/BLS(LAUS)]
SEASONAL FACTORS	See: Seasonally Adjusted.
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	The fluctuations resulting from the start or end of vacation seasons, holidays, weather conditions, etc. See: Seasonal Adjustment. [Source: WVDES/LER]
SEPARATIONS	All terminations of employment, generally classifiable as layoffs, quits, discharges, or other separations, as provided under applicable state laws. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
SPECIAL DISABLED VETERAN	See: Veteran.
STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION	See: Industrial Classification; Standard Industrial Classification Code; Standard Industrial Classification Manual.
STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION CODE	The number which identifies an industry or group of industries in the industrial classification system. See: Industrial Classification; Standard Industrial Classification Code Manual. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION MANUAL	A reference work published by the Executive Office of the President, office of Management and Budget, which was developed for use in the classification of establishments by type of activity and is used primarily for statistical purposes. See: Industrial Classification; Standard Industrial Classification Code. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
STATE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AGENCY	Definition No. 1 The state agency designated by state law to carry out activities identified within the Wagner-Peyser Act. This agency administers the Unemployment Insurance Program, operates the state Job Service, and conducts a variety of labor market information activities in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. [Source: WVDES/LER] Definition No. 2 The agency within the state administrative structure, affiliated with the U. S. Employment Service (established by the Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933, as amended) and the Unemployment Insurance Service (established by Title III of the Social Security Act), which exercises control over the Employment Service and the Unemployment Insurance Service. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
STATE UNEMPLOYMENT FUND	A special fund established under a state unemployment compensation law for the receipt and management or contributions and the payment of unemployment compensation benefits. Included in this fund are monies in the benefit payment account, clearing account, and Unemployment Trust Fund account. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
SUMMER YOUTH APPLICANT	See: Applicant.
TOTAL UNEMPLOYED	This specific definition is not to that of a type of claim but rather to an estimate of all persons unemployed in a particular area for a specified time frame. Total unemployed is the sum of persons receiving unemployment compensation benefits, persons who have exhausted their unemployment compensation

	benefits and are still unemployed, persons who have delayed filing for benefits but who are not working, unemployed persons who applied for benefits but were disqualified, workers separated from industries not covered by Unemployment Compensation, and those persons entering or reentering the labor force. [Source: WVDES/LER]
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	This is a familiar economic indicator; it is an expression of all unemployed persons as a percent of the civilian labor force. [Source: WVDES/LER]
TOTAL WAGES	All wages or remuneration paid to workers on all payrolls. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
TRADE ACT OF 1974	The federal program for adjustment assistance allowances and employability services under the Trade Act of 1974. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
TRADE READJUSTMENT ALLOWANCE	The federal program that pays trade readjustment allowances to workers whose unemployment is certified as attributable to foreign imports. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
UNEMPLOYED	Definition No. 1 An individual who is not working, or is without a continuing job attachment, but who is actively seeking employment. [Source: WVDES/LER] Definition No. 2 In the Current Population Survey, those individuals 16 years of age or older who do not have a job but are available for work and actively seeking work during the reference week (the week including the 12th of the month). The only exceptions to these criteria are individuals who are waiting to report to a new job within 30 days (these too are considered unemployed). [Source: USDOL/BLS(LAUS)]
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION	The state programs that provide benefits to individuals covered under state and federal unemployment compensation laws, supplemental extended compensation (payable to eligible individuals under other provisions of state and/or federal laws during periods of high unemployment), and other special programs which compensate individuals involved in situations which adversely affect their employment status through no fault of their own. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR EX-SERVICEPERSONS	The federal program that provides benefits to ex-servicepersons established by Chapter 85, Title 5, United States Code. Supplemental extended compensation is payable to ex-servicepersons under other provisions of state and/or federal laws during periods of high unemployment. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES	The federal program that provides benefits to federal employees established by Chapter 85, Title 5, United States Code. Supplemental extended compensation is payable to federal employees under other provisions of state and/or federal laws during periods of high unemployment. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	The program term which encompasses all state and federal unemployment compensation laws and related programs administered by both the state's and the federal's Unemployment Insurance Service. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND	A fund established in the Treasury of the United States which contains all monies deposited by state agencies to the credit of their unemployment fund accounts and federal unemployment taxes collected by the Internal Revenue Service. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
UNFILLED OPENING	See: Job Opening.
VETERAN	A person who served on active duty for a period of more than 180 days and was discharged or released therefrom with other than a dishonorable discharge, or was discharged or released from active duty because of a service-connected disability. 1. Disabled Veteran. A veteran entitled to compensation under laws administered by the Veterans Administration and who is not classified as a Special Disabled Veteran. 2. Special Disabled Veteran. A veteran who is entitled to compensation under laws administered by the Veterans Administration for a disability rated at 30 percent or more, or a person who was discharged or released from active duty because of a service-connected disability.

	3. Vietnam-Era Veteran. A veteran any part of whose active military, naval, or air service was during the Vietnam Era, i.e., on or after August 5, 1964, and on or before May 7, 1975. See: Vietnam Era. a. Other Vietnam-Era Veteran. A Vietnam-Era veteran who is not a "special veteran." See: Special Veteran; Vietnam Era. b. Special Veteran. A Vietnam-Era veteran who served in the Armed Forces in Indochina or Korea, or the waters adjacent thereto, on or after August 5, 1964, and on or before May 7, 1975. See: Vietnam Era. NOTE: The term "active duty" (or "active military, naval, or air service") means full-time duty in the Armed Forces, other than duty for training in the Reserves or National Guard. Any period of duty for training in the Reserves or National Guard, including authorized travel, during which an individual was disabled from a disease or injury incurred or aggravated in the line of duty, is considered "active duty." [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
VIETNAM ERA	The period of time beginning August 5, 1964, and extending through May 7, 1975 (Presidential Proclamation 4373). [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
VIETNAM-ERA VETERAN	See: Veteran.
WAGES	This term includes the following: 1. Average Weekly Wages a. For an individual worker, the result obtained by dividing his or her total wages in a specified period either by the total number of weeks in the period or by the number of weeks for which wages were payable to him or her during the period. See: Full-Time Weekly Wages.

b. For a group of workers, the result obtained by dividing the total wages for one or more quarters by the number of weeks in the period, and then dividing by the average monthly employment for the payroll period including the 12th of each month during the period.

2. Full-Time Weekly Wages. The amount of wages earned by an individual employed through a full-time week, or the amount he would have earned had he been employed throughout a full-time week.

3. Prevailing Wage Rate for Agriculture Workers. The rate or rates, including bonuses promised and earnings guaranteed, which most adequately represent(s) the wages paid to domestic agricultural workers in a wage-finding class of activity in a specified area of employment. The rate is ascertained by a formula, prescribed by the U. S. Secretary of Labor, applied to the field data obtained by the state Employment Security agency involved. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

WAGNER-PEYSER ACT	"An act to provide for the establishment of a national employment system and for cooperation with the states in the promotion of such system and for other purposes," approved June 6, 1933 (48 Stat. 113), as amended (29 U.S.C. 49 et. seq.). [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
WAITING PERIOD	A week of unemployment for which a claimant does not receive compensation but must meet the same eligibility requirements that are necessary to qualify for receipt of compensation for subsequent weeks of unemployment during the benefit year. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
WEEK OF PARTIAL UNEMPLOYMENT	A week in which an individual works less than regular full-time hours for his/her regular employer because of lack of work, and earns less that the amount normally paid for full-time weekly wage but more than the allowable earnings prescribed by the state unemployment compensation law, so that, if eligible, the individual received less than his/her full weekly benefit payment. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

WEEK OF PART-TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	A week of otherwise total unemployment in which an individual has odd jobs or subsidiary work with other than the individual's regular employer with earnings in excess of the allowable earnings prescribed by the state unemployment compensation law, so that, if eligible, the individual received less than his/her full weekly benefit payment. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
WEEK OF TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	A week in which an individual performs no work and earns no wages or has less than full-time work and earns not more than the allowable earnings prescribed in the state unemployment compensation law, so that, if eligible, the individual receives his/her full weekly benefit amount. (An exception may be the final payment when an individual's benefit balance would preclude payment of the full weekly benefit amount or if the weekly benefit amount is reduced due to income from items covered under deductions from the weekly benefit amount). [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
WEEK OF UNEMPLOYMENT	Any week during which an individual is totally, part-totally, or partially unemployed. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
WEEKLY BENEFIT AMOUNT	The amount payable to a claimant for a compensable week of total unemployment. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
WEEKS CLAIMED	The weeks covered by intrastate continued claims and interstate continued claims for which waiting period credit or payment of compensation is requested. A week for which excessive earnings are reported does not constitute a claim for a week of unemployment. However, when other deductible income exceeds the weekly benefit amount it is to be considered a week claimed. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
WEEKS COMPENSATED	The number of weeks claimed which are actually paid. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
WHITE (NOT HISPANIC)	A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East. [Source: OMB]
YOUTH	An individual under 22 years of age. [Source: WVDES/LER]

GLOSSARY

JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT

ACT	The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) of 1982, Public Law 97-300.
ADULT	An individual who is 22 years of age or older. [JTPA Section 203]
AFFIRMATIVE ACTION	Results-oriented policy and procedures that are designed and carried out by an entity to ensure equal opportunity for groups which have been underrepresented or underutilized in the work force or denied equitable services. [OCR Technical Assistance Guide]
AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN	An open-ended federal entitlement program which enables states to provide financial assistance to needy families with children and which is administered by the state or, in some cases, by the state and counties. [NGA SJTCC Handbook]
ALLOCATION	Funds distributed by the governor to a Service Delivery Area within a state according to established procedures consistent with the Act.
AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North America, and who maintains cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition. [OMB]
APPLICANT	An individual who applies to an administrative entity subrecipient, or contractor for services under JTPA An applicant found to be eligible for the program remains an applicant until the provisions for "participant" have been met. [ETA JTPA MIS Glossary] 1. Job Ready. An Employment Service term which refers to an applicant who does not need employability development services. [ETA Handbook No. 373] 2. Summer Youth. An Employment Service term which refers to a student under 22 years of age who has completed a minimum of entries on an application record and who is applying only for a summer job. [ETA Handbook No. 373]

AREA OF SUBSTANTIAL UNEMPLOYMENT	Any area of sufficient size and scope to sustain a program under Part A of Title II of the JTPA and that has an average rate of unemployment of at least 6.5 percent for the most recent 12 months as determined annually by the Secretary. [JTPA Section 4]
ARTIFICIAL BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT	Limitations (such as age, sex, race, national origin, or physical status) in hiring, firing, promotion, licensing, and conditions of employment that are not directly related to an individual's fitness or ability to perform the tasks required by the job. See: Barriers to Employment; Other Barriers to Employment. [ETA Handbook No. 373]
ASIAN OR PACIFIC ISLANDER	A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands. This area includes, for example, China, India, Japan, Korea, Philippines, and Samoa. (Hawaiian natives are included in this group.) [OMB]
BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT	Characteristics that may hinder an individual's hiring promotion, or participation in the labor force. Some examples of individuals who may face barriers to employment include single parents, women, displaced homemakers, youth, public assistance recipients, older workers, addicts, alcoholics, teenage parents, veterans, racial minorities, and those with limited English speaking ability or a criminal record or with a lack of education, work experience, credentials, child care arrangements, transportation, or alternative working patterns. See Artificial Barriers to Employment; Other Barriers to Employment.
BLACK (NOT HISPANIC)	A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa. [OMB]
CITIZENSHIP STATUS	Designation of an applicant as a United States citizen or "eligible noncitizen" whose status permits permanent employment in the United States. (For JTPA recordkeeping purposes, participation in JTPA is open to citizens and nationals of the United States, lawfully admitted permanent resident aliens, lawfully admitted refugees and parolees, and other individuals authorized by the Attorney General to work in the United States.) [JTPA Section 167(a)(5)]
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	A statistical measure of the changes in prices of goods and services bought by urban wage earners and clerical workers, including families and single

	persons. It is often called the "cost-of-living index." It measures changes in prices which are the most important causes of change in the cost of living, but it does not indicate how much families actually spend to defray their living expenses. [BLS Bulletin No. 1910]
DEPENDENT	Any person for whom, both currently and during the previous 12 months, the participant has assumed at least 50 percent of the person's support. [CFR 632.4]
DISABLED VETERANS	A veteran who is entitled to compensation under laws administered by the Veterans Administration, or an individual who was discharged or released from active duty because of service-connected disability. [JTPA Section 4]
DISLOCATED WORKER	An eligible individual who: a. Has been terminated or laid off or who has received a notice of termination or layoff from employment, is eligible for or has exhausted entitlement to unemployment compensation, and is unlikely to return to his/her previous industry or occupation; or b. Has been terminated, or has received a notice of termination of employment, as a result of any permanent closure of a plant or facility; or c. Is long-term unemployed and has limited opportunities for employment or reemployment in the same or a similar occupation in the area in which such individual resides, including any older individual who may have substantial barriers to employment by reason of age; or d. Was self-employed (including farmers) and is unemployed as a result of general economic conditions in the community in which he/she resides or because of natural disasters subject to the next sentence. The Secretary shall establish categories of self-employed individuals and of economic conditions and natural disasters to which clause "d" of the preceding sentence applies. [JTPA Section 302]

DISPLACED HOMEMAKER	An individual who: a. Has not worked in the labor force for a number of years but has, during those years, worked in the home providing unpaid household services for family members; and b. (i) Has been dependent on public assistance or on the income of another family member but is no longer supported by that income, or (ii) Is receiving public assistance on account of dependent children in the home, especially where such assistance will be terminated; and c. Is experiencing difficulty in obtaining or upgrading employment. [ETA JTPA MIS Glossary]
DOT CODE	The nine-digit Dictionary of Occupational Titles code for a job or occupation title. See Occupational Classification.
ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED INDIVIDUAL	An individual who (A) receives, or is a member of a family which receives, cash welfare payments under a federal, state, or local welfare program; (B) has, or is a member of a family which has, received a total family income for the six-month period prior to application for the program involved (exclusive of unemployment compensation, child support payments, and welfare payments), which, in relation to family size was not in excess of the higher of (i) the poverty level determined in accordance with criteria established by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, or (ii) 70 percent of the lower living standard income level; (C) is receiving food stamps pursuant to the Food Stamp Act of 1977; (D) is a foster child on behalf of whom state or local government payments are made; or (E) is an adult handicapped individual whose own income meets the requirements of clause (A) or (B), but who is a member of a family whose income does not meet such requirements. [JTPA Section 4(3)]
EDUCATION STATUS	See High School Graduate or Equivalent (and Above); Post-High School Attendee; School Dropout; Student (High School or Less).

EMPLOYED INDIVIDUAL	An individual who: a. During the seven consecutive days prior to application to a JTPA program, did any work at all: (i) as a paid employee; (ii) in his or her own business, profession, or farm; or (iii) worked 15 hours or more as an unpaid worker in an enterprise operated by a member of the family; b. Was not working, but has a job or business from which he or she was temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons, whether or not paid by the employer for time off, and whether or not seeking another job. (This term includes members of the Armed Forces on active duty who have not been discharged or separated; participants in registered apprenticeship programs; and self-employed individuals.) [ETA MIS TAG]
EMPLOYING AGENCY	Any public or private nonprofit employer which employs on-the-job training or work experience participants and which establishes and maintains personnel standards applicable to those participants. The personnel standards may cover job titles, wage rates, employment status, and fringe benefits.
EMPLOYMENT	The situation wherein a person(s) provides work or services for an employer for wages or salary. This includes self-employment. The satisfaction of workfare requirements does not constitute employment. [CFR 633.104]
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE	See State Employment Security Agency.
ENTERED UNSUBSIDIZED EMPLOYMENT	Participants in this report category who entered (through the efforts of the subrecipient or otherwise) full- or part-time unsubsidized employment. For JTPA reporting purposes, this term includes entry into the Armed Forces, entry into employment in a registered apprenticeship program, and becoming self-employed. [JTPA Annual Status Report]
ENTRY EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE	Entry employment experience is a type of exemplary youth program which may include one of the following options: 1. Full-time employment opportunities in public and private nonprofit agencies during the

	summer and on a part-time basis in combination with education and training activities. These jobs shall provide community improvement services that complement local expenditures. 2. Tryout employment at private for-profit worksites, or at public and private nonprofit worksites when private for-profit worksites are not available. Compensation in lieu of wages for tryout employment shall be paid by the grant recipient, but the length of any assignment to a tryout employment position shall not exceed 250 hours. Tryout employment positions shall be ones for which participants would not usually be hired (because of lack of experience or other barriers to employment), and vacancies in such positions may not be refilled if the previous participant completed the tryout employment but was not hired by the employer. 3. Cooperative education programs to coordinate educational programs with work in the private sector. [JTPA Section 205]
ENTRY LEVEL	The lowest position in any promotional line, as defined locally by collective bargaining agreements, past practice, or applicable personnel rules. [CFR 632.4]
EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY	Equal access to all jobs and training, under equal terms and conditions, and with equal benefits and services in the absences of actions, policy, and practices which differentiate among applicants and employees on the basis of race, color, etc. For employment practices, this includes equality in recruitment, hiring, layoff, discharge, recall, promotion, work assignments, training responsibility, wages, sick leave, vacation, overtime, insurance, retirement and pension benefits, and breaks. [OCR Technical Assistance Guide]
ETHNIC GROUP	See Race/Ethnic Group.
FAMILY	This term refers to the following categories: a. One or more persons living in a single residence who are related to each other by blood, marriage, or adoption. b. One or more persons not living in the single residence, but who were claimed as a dependent

on another person's federal income tax return for the previous year shall be presumed part of the other person's family.

c. A handicapped individual 16 or older may be considered a family of one when applying for programs under JTPA if the handicapped individual's income meets the poverty guidelines. However, if the handicapped individual's income is over the poverty guidelines, eligibility may be based on family size and income of the entire family.

d. An individual 18 or older, who receives less than 50 percent support from the family, and who is not the principal earner nor the spouse of the principal earner shall not be considered as a member of the family. Such an individual shall be considered a family of one.

e. Any individual released from an institution or facility providing 24-hour support such as a prison, hospital, or community care facility within six months of the date of applying for programs may be considered a family of one, providing that such confinement status presents a significant barrier to employment and the person is not claimed as a dependent on a family member's federal income tax return.

f. An individual, 55 or older, whether living in the residence, or not, may be considered a family of one.

g. A foster child, 18 years of age or less, who is not living in the parental home, and for whom state and local government is making support payments.

h. An individual who has demonstrated independence from the family by having previously held a job and/or lived apart from the family, has not been claimed as a dependent on another person's federal income tax return for the previous calendar year prior to certification, is making payment to the family for room and board, or demonstrates that the living arrangement involving family support is temporary, shall be considered a family of one.

i For the purpose of eligibility determination, High Risk Youth may be considered a family of one for the Title II-A and II-B. See High-Risk Youth.

FAMILY INCOME

All income actually received from all sources by all members of the family during the income determination period. (In many cases, clarification is added for such an income determination period as six months.) Additional specification may add: when the number of persons in the family varies during the income determination period, the income of each family member shall be counted for the portion of time during such period that the person was actually a member of the family. Most states include categories of income inclusion and exclusion as follows:

1. Income Included

   a. Gross wages and salary. The total earnings received from work performed as an employee, representing the amount paid before deductions for income taxes, Social Security taxes, bond purchases, union dues, etc. NOTE: In some cases, this item is more generally referred to as wage and salary income. Less frequently, wages from JTPA-supported work experience or on-the-job training positions and/or school work-student programs are classified in this item.

   b. Net self-employment income. This item is sometimes clarified as gross receipts, less operating expenses.

   c. Net rent income or, less frequently, rent receipts.

   d. Social Security, old-age survivors insurance cash payments. [Social Security Act, Title II, Section 402]

   e. Pensions. NOTE: In some cases, this item refers to pensions or other retirement benefits.

   f. Alimony.

   g. Periodic insurance payments; frequently referred to as regular income from insurance policies, annuities, etc.

   The following items are less frequently included under income:

   a. Government and/or military retirement. NOTE: In some cases, this item is clarified as government and/or Armed Forces retirement (other than compensation for disability or death per Title 38, United States Code, Chapter II).

b. Contest or lottery income.

c. Periodic gifts, including payment of rent and living expenses, from

   (1) Persons outside the residence, or

   (2) Persons living at the residence who are not related by blood, marriage, or adoption.

d. Other source income.

2. Income Excluded

a. Non-cash income such as food stamps or compensation received in the form of food or housing.

b. Public assistance payments.

c. Federal, state, or local unemployment benefits.

d. Cash payments received pursuant to a state plan approved under Titles I, IV, IX, or XVI of the Social Security Act, or disability insurance payments received under Section 423, Title II, of the Social Security Act.

e. Child support payments. NOTE: In some cases, "payments made by state or local government on behalf of foster children in the home" is identified as a distinct item for exclusion.

f. Imputed value of owner-occupied property. NOTE: Sometimes this item is referred to as "rental value of owner-occupied property."

g. Educational assistance and compensation payment to veterans and other eligible persons under Title 38, United States Code, Chapter 11, Compensation for Service-

Connected Disability or Death; Chapter 13, Dependence and Indemnity Compensation for Service-Connected Death; Chapter 31, Vocational Rehabilitation; Chapter 34, Veterans' Education Assistance; Chapter 35, War Orphans' and Widows' Education Assistance; Chapter 36, Administration of Educational Benefits. NOTE: In some cases, this item is simply referred to as "veterans' educational assistance and compensation payments."

h. Payments or allowances received by veterans while serving on active duty in the Armed Forces. NOTE: In some cases, this item includes additional payments received for participation in National Guard or Military, Naval or Air Force Reserve activities. VISTA stipends are less frequently included in this item.

i. Trade Act or Trade Readjustment payments.

j. Payments made to participants in employment and training programs except wages paid for on-the-job training or upgrading and retraining. NOTE: In several cases, only on-the-job training is an exception. Less frequently, all compensation received under Title II-B is excluded from this item. In some cases, this item is referred to as "payments made to participants in employment and training programs." Less frequently, this item includes "prisoners' institution-assignment earnings."

k. Capital gains and losses.

l. Soil bank payments.

m. Agriculture Stabilization Payments. NOTE: In some cases, this item will group together, as one item, both soil bank payments and agricultural stabilization payments. Infrequently, these items are referred to as "agriculture payments, including soil bank payments, PIK (payment-in-kind), or agriculture stabilization and conservation payments."

n. One-time unearned income, including

   (1) Accident, health, and casualty insurance payments.

   (2) One-time or fixed-term scholarship and/or fellowship grants.

   (3) Payments received for a limited fixed term under income maintenance programs and supplemental (private) unemployment benefit plans.

   (4) Inheritances. NOTE: In some cases, this item includes "fixed-term annuities"; less frequently, "lump sum is added."

   (5) One-time gifts and awards.

   (6) Disability and death payments. NOTE: This item frequently includes "fixed-term (but not lifetime) life insurance annuities and death benefits."

   (7) Fixed-term Workers' Compensation.

   (8) Terminal leave pay.

   (9) Capital gains and losses.

In only a few cases is "prisoner's gate pay" identified under one-time unearned income (item "n"). The income excluded category (category 2) less frequently excludes "income received through bona fide work-study" or "JTPA needs-based payments or supportive service payments paid directly to participants with the exception of child support."

FARM	A farm is identified on the basis of sales alone and is identified as any place that has produced agricultural products with annual sales of $1,000 or more. [ETA JTPA MIS Glossary]
FOSTER CHILD	A dependent minor individual who is not living in the parental home, and for whom state or local government is making support payments.

GENERAL EQUIVALENCY DIPLOMA	A high school equivalency diploma which is obtained by passing the General Educational Diploma Equivalency Test which measures the application of skills and knowledge generally associated with four years of traditional high school instructions.
GOVERNOR	The chief executive of any state. [JTPA Section 4]
GRANT	Money, or property in lieu of money, paid or furnished by the federal government to a state, local, or federally recognized Indian Tribal Government under programs that provide financial assistance through grant or contractual arrangements. [OMB Circular No. A-102]
GUIDELINE	Any written informational material supplementing an agency's regulation and provided to applicants for and recipients of federal financial assistance to provide program specific interpretations of their responsibilities under the regulations. [OCR]
HANDICAPPED INDIVIDUAL	Any individual who has a physical or mental disability which constitutes or results in a substantial barrier to employment [JTPA Section 4(10)] and who can benefit from the JTPA program as determined by the local Service Delivery Area/JTPA staff. NOTE: Some states use the following explanatory definitions. Any physical handicap that is not readily apparent and identifiable by the person doing the certification of eligibility must be verified by a physician/appropriate professional. For purposes of determining eligibility under "handicapped," the following handicaps constitute a substantial barrier to employment: 1. Physical Disabilities a. Crippled or health impaired (orthopedically handicapped). May be the result of a disease; injury to the brain or parts of it before, during, or after birth; injuries from burns, fractures, or amputations; or other health disabilities such as heart, diabetes, allergies, etc. b. Visually handicapped. Blind or partially sighted (visual acuity of 20/70 or less in the better eye after the best correction).

c. Hearing impaired. Any loss of hearing sufficient to interfere with communication--mild (25-40 db), severe (60-70 db), or profound (75 db) loss in the better ear in the speech range.

d. Speech handicap (communication disorder). A deviation in speech and/or voice to the degree that it draws attention to the manner of speech, or causes the individual to become maladjusted in his/her environment.

2. Mental Disabilities

a. Mentally retarded. Subaverage general intellectual functioning that originates during the developmental period and is associated with impairment in adaptive behavior.

b. Specific learning disabilities. An impairment of one or more of the basic psychological processes involved in understanding or in using spoken or written language. May be manifested in an imperfect ability to listen, think, speak, read, write, spell, or to do mathematical calculations.

c. Emotionally maladjusted. Refers to mental disorders caused by or associated with impairment of brain tissue function and disorders of psychogenic origin, which are disorders without clearly defined physical cause or structural change in the brain. Interferes with the individual's capacity to satisfactorily and consistently meet the ordinary personal, social, or vocational demands of life.

Any mental disability must be verified by a physician or another appropriate professional.

Any person designated by Vocational Rehabilitation as having a handicap constituting a substantial barrier to his/her employment will be considered handicapped for JTPA eligibility determination purposes.

HARD-TO-SERVE INDIVIDUALS	Refers to individuals who have encountered barriers to employment. Such individuals may include persons with limited English language proficiency, displaced homemakers, single heads of households, school dropouts, teenage parents, handicapped, older workers, veterans, offenders/ex-offenders, alcoholics, addicts, or other individuals whom the governor determines to be requiring special assistance and/or exceptional supportive services.
HAWAIIAN NATIVE	Any individual of whose ancestors were natives, prior to 1778, of the area that now comprises the State of Hawaii. [OMB]
HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	An individual who is responsible for more than 50 percent of the support of one or more members of a household or family. States vary regarding whether the 50 percent support level includes or excludes the individual himself/herself.
HIGH-RISK YOUTH	Young people who have experienced difficulty or encountered barriers in progressing through the natural system of education and employment; for example, they may be school dropouts, teenage parents, or offenders. The characteristics of high-risk youth are locally defined and will vary across Service Delivery Areas. See Hard-to-Serve Individuals.
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE OR EQUIVALENT (AND ABOVE)	An individual who has received a high school diploma or General Equivalency Diploma (GED) certificate or who has attended any postsecondary, vocational, technical, or academic school. [JTPA Annual Status Report]
HISPANIC	A person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race. [OMB]
INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION	A system used in assigning code numbers to employers and/or establishments based on the nature of their activities in order that data reported by them can be grouped into industries and combinations of industries for purposes of analysis and publication. The system used by state Employment Security agencies is contained in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual. [ETA Handbook No. 373]

INTAKE	A process for screening individual applicants for eligibility; making an initial determination as to whether or not the program can benefit the applicant; providing information about the program, its services, and the availability of those services; and selecting individual applicants for participation in the program. Some states combine intake with assessment and/or refer to the combined process as assessment or employability assessment.
JOB ANALYSIS	The process of determining (by observation, interview, and study) the pertinent information relating to the performance of a specific job, including such factors as: 1. Qualifications for employment; 2. Functions performed and the knowledge, skills, and abilities required to perform the functions; 3. Relation to other jobs; 4. Adjustability of time worked; 5. Equipment and materials used; 6. Education and training; and 7. Physical demands and working (environmental) conditions data.
JOB DEVELOPMENT	The process of marketing a JTPA participant to employers, including informing employers about what the participant can do and soliciting and securing a job interview for that individual with the employer.
JOB ORDER	An Employment Service term, it refers to an employer's single request for referral of one or more applicants to fill one or more job openings in a single occupational classification and the record of such request. [ETA Handbook No. 373]
JOB SERVICE	See State Employment Security Agency.
JOB TITLE	The formal assigned name for a job or occupation. See DOT Code.

JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT	Federal legislation (Public Law 97-300) enacted in 1982 to establish programs to prepare youth and unskilled adults for entry into the labor force and to afford job training to those economically disadvantaged individuals and other individuals facing serious barriers to employment who are in need of such training to obtain productive employment. [JTPA Section 2]
JTPA ANNUAL STATUS REPORT	A federally required report which is submitted annually and which displays JTPA cumulative data on participation, termination, performance measures, and the socioeconomic characteristics of all terminees. [JTPA Annual Status Report]
LABOR FORCE	The sum of all civilians classified as employed and unemployed and members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States. [BLS Bulletin 2175]
LABOR FORCE STATUS	See Employed Individuals; Not in Labor Force; and Unemployed.
LABOR MARKET AREA	An economically integrated geographic area within which individuals can reside and find employment within a reasonable distance or can readily change employment without changing their place of residence. Such areas shall be identified in accordance with criteria used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor in defining such areas of similar criteria established by a governor. [JTPA Section 4]
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION	Occupational supply and demand information; identification of geographic and occupational areas of potential growth or decline and assessment of the effects of such growth or decline on individuals, industries, and communities; and individual career information.
LABOR SURPLUS AREA	A civil jurisdiction is classified as a labor surplus area when its average unemployment rate was at least 20 percent above the average unemployment rate for all states (including the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico) during the previous two calendar years. During periods of high national unemployment, the 20 percent ratio is disregarded; an area is classified as a labor surplus area if its unemployment rate during the previous two calendar years was 10 percent

	or more. The 10 percent "ceiling" concept comes into operation whenever the two-year average unemployment rate for all states was 8.3 percent or above. A "floor" concept of six percent is used during periods of low national unemployment in order for an area to qualify as a labor surplus area; the six percent "floor" concept comes into effect whenever the average unemployment rate for all states during the two-year reference period was five percent or less. The U. S. Department of Labor issues a labor surplus area listing each year. Employers located in labor surplus areas can be given preference in bidding on federal procurements. [Area Trends, 1983]
LIMITED ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY	The inability of an applicant, whose native language is not English, to effectively communicate in English, resulting in job handicap. [JTPA Annual Status Report]
LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED	Any individual who is unemployed at the time of eligibility determination and has been unemployed for 15 or more of the 26 weeks immediately prior to such determination and who has limited opportunities for employment or reemployment in the same or a similar occupation in the area in which such individual resides, including any older individual who may have substantial barriers to employment by reason of age. [ETA JTPA MIS Glossary]
LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVEL	That income level (adjusted for regional, metropolitan, urban, and rural differences, and family size) determined annually by the Secretary of Labor based on the most recent "lower living family budget" issued by the Secretary. [JTPA Section 4]
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA	A county or group of contiguous counties which contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000. In addition ... contiguous counties ... if ... they are socially and economically integrated with the central city. In the New England states ... towns and cities instead of counties. Each MSA designated by the Bureau of the Census must include at least one central city. [U. S. Bureau of the Census]

NEEDS-BASED PAYMENT	Amounts paid to individuals who could not afford to participate in a training program without such assistance. Payments based on need may be provided to a participant in accordance with a locally developed formula or procedure if such payments are necessary to enable the individual to participate in a training program funded under JTPA. [20 CFR 629.21]
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	A civilian 14 years of age or older who is not classified as employed or unemployed. (This term includes persons who never worked at a full-time job lasting two weeks or longer and "discouraged workers" who have been unemployed for a substantial length of time and are no longer actively seeking employment.) [ETA JTPA MIS Glossary] The Bureau of Labor Statistics defines "not in the labor force" as a civilian 16 years of age or over who is not classified as employed or unemployed. [Bulletin No. 2134-1, December 1982]
OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION	An Employment Service term, it refers to: 1. The identification of jobs according to similar significant factors involved in the job or group of jobs; 2. The process of determining a title and code number to be assigned to any application or job order; and 3. The title or code of a job or group of jobs for which an applicant is qualified, as contained in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles. See DOT Code. [ETA Handbook No. 373]
OFFENDER	Any adult or juvenile who is or has been subject to any stage of the criminal justice process for whom services under this Act may be beneficial or who requires assistance in overcoming artificial barriers to employment resulting from a record of arrest or conviction. [JTPA Section 4]
OLDER WORKER	An individual in the labor force who is 55 years of age or older. [JTPA Section 124]
ON-THE-JOB TRAINING	Training in the public or private sector given to a participant who has been hired first by the employer, and that occurs while the participant is engaged in productive work that provides knowledge or skills essential to the full and adequate performance of the job.

OTHER BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT	A terminated participant reporting category, the phrase refers to individuals who have terminated from the JTPA program and who are limited-English proficient or handicapped. See Artificial Barriers to Employment; Barriers to Employment. [JTPA Annual Status Report]
OTHER TERMINATIONS	The terminations of participants who left the recipient's/subrecipient's program for a positive or nonpositive reason other than to enter unsubsidized employment or for a reason not specified in the definition of "Youth Employability Enhancement." [JTPA Annual Status Report]
OUTREACH	An active effort by program staff to encourage individuals in the designated Service Delivery Area to avail themselves of program services.
PARTICIPANT	Any individual who has: (1) been determined eligible for participation upon intake; and (2) started receiving subsidized employment, training, or services (except post-termination services) funded under JTPA, following intake, except for an individual who receives only outreach and/or intake and assessment services. [JTPA Annual Status Report]
PARTICIPANT CARRIED OVER	A participant for whom there was an active participant record on file at the end of the previous program year.
PLACEMENT SERVICE	The referral of individuals to prospective employers (public or private) for job interviews and hiring.
POST-HIGH SCHOOL ATTENDEE	An individual who is attending, or has attended, a post-secondary vocational, technical, or academic school.
PRE-EMPLOYMENT SKILLS TRAINING PROGRAM	A school program for youth and individuals 14 and 15 years old, designed to provide up to 200 hours of instruction and activities in a variety of labor market, job search, and basic skill areas. Priority must be given to those not meeting established levels of academic achievement and who plan to enter the full-time labor market upon leaving school. [JTPA Section 205]

PRIVATE INDUSTRY COUNCIL	A council comprised of voluntary representatives of the private sector (who constitute a majority of the membership), educational agencies, organized labor, rehabilitation agencies, community-based organizations, economic development agencies, and the public Employment Service. The Private Industry Council is responsible for providing policy guidance for, and exercising oversight with respect to, activities under the job training plan for its Service Delivery Area in partnership with local government. [JTPA Sections 102 and 103]
PRIVATE NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION	A private organization which has qualified for tax exempt status under Section 501, Internal Revenue Service Code. Some examples of private non-profit organizations include civic leagues, business leagues, social welfare leagues, and employer associations. [IRS Publication No. 557]
PRIVATE SECTOR	This term is defined as including private for-profit companies, private not-for-profit organizations (such as nongovernmental and health and educational institutions) and independently managed publicly owned organizations such as utility companies. [ETA Handbook No. 303]
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	Federal, state, or local government cash payments for which eligibility is determined by a needs or income test. NOTE: This term is used for eligibility determination and includes the three groups included in "welfare recipient," plus recipients of SSI, but is not limited to these assistance programs. [JTPA Section 4]
RACE/ETHNIC GROUP	The basic racial and ethnic categories for use in all federally funded programs as defined by the Office of Management and Budget. See American Indian or Alaskan Native; Asian or Pacific Islander; Black (Not Hispanic); Hispanic; White (Not Hispanic).
RECENTLY SEPARATED VETERAN	Any eligible veteran who first applies for participation in programs under Title IV, Part C, of JTPA within 12 months after separation from military service. [CFR 635.3(b)(3)]
RECIPIENT	The governor of a state. [ETA JTPA MIS Glossary; 20 CFR 626.4]
REEMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY	An individual who has an opportunity to be employed in the same or an equivalent occupation or skill level in the labor market area in which the individual resides. [ETA Handbook No. 303]

REFERRAL	The act of bringing to the attention of an employer, a local office, a training sponsor, or a supportive service agency, an individual (or group of individuals) who needs a job, training, or related supportive services. [ETA JTPA MIS Glossary]
RELOCATION ASSISTANCE	The activities necessary to arrange for a family to move to a new abode for the purpose of accepting long-duration employment. Activities may include, but are not limited to: the cost of the actual transfer of goods and property, including mileage for the family's travel; emergency assistance; rent subsidies; and other supportive services. [JTPA Section 303]
RESIDENCE	An individual's principal dwelling or home. A mailing address only is insufficient to determine residency; however, P. O. Box and R.F.D. numbers are acceptable in rural areas. [ETA JTPA MIS Glossary]
SCHOOL DROPOUT	An individual who is neither attending any school nor subject to a compulsory attendance law and who has not received a secondary school diploma or a certificate from a program of equivalency for such a diploma. [JTPA Section 203]
SDA GRANT	The entity that receives JTPA funds for a Service Delivery Area directly from the governor. [CFR 626.4]
SDA SUBRECIPIENT	An entity or individual that receives JTPA funds directly or indirectly from the Service Delivery Area (SDA) grant recipient.
SEASONAL FARM WORKER	An individual who, during the eligibility determination period (any consecutive 12-month period within the 24-month period preceding application for enrollment), was employed at least 25 days in farm work or earned at least $400 in farm work and who has been primarily employed in farm work on a seasonal basis, without a constant year-round salary. [CFR 633.104]
SECRETARY	The Secretary of Labor. [JTPA Section 4(21)]
SELECTIVE SERVICE REGISTRANT	An individual who has registered, as required by Section 3 of the Military Selective Service Act (50 USC App. 453). [JTPA Section 504]

SELF-EMPLOYED	A gainfully occupied individual who works for himself/herself as opposed to salaried or commissioned workers who are the employees of others. [Dictionary of Business and Management]
SERVICE-CONNECTED DISABLED VETERAN	See Disabled Veteran.
SERVICE DELIVERY AREA	An area designated by the governor which (1) is comprised of the state or one or more units of general local government; (2) will promote effective delivery of job training services; and (3) is consistent with labor market areas or standard designation of an entire labor market area, or is consistent with the area in which related services are provided under other state or federal programs. [JTPA Section 101] Compulsory Service Delivery Area (SDA) designation is limited to consortia serving a substantial part of not more than one labor market area. [U. S. Court of Appeals]
SINGLE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	A single abandoned, separated, divorced, or widowed individual who has responsibility for one or more dependent children under age 18. [JTPA Annual Status report]
SPECIAL DISABLED VETERAN	A veteran who is entitled to compensation (or who but for the receipt of military pay would be entitled to compensation) under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration for a disability rated at 30 percent or more, or an individual who was discharged or released from active duty because of service-connected disability. [38 USC 43.2011]
STATE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AGENCY	The state agency designated by state law to cooperate with the United States Employment Service and to carry out activities identified within the Wagner-Peyser Act as amended by JTPA. This agency usually administers the Unemployment Insurance program, operates the state Job Service, and conducts a variety of labor market information activities under the supervision of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.
STUDENT (HIGH SCHOOL OR LESS)	An individual who is enrolled in an elementary or secondary school (including elementary, junior and senior high school or equivalent) or who is between school terms and intends to return to school. [JTPA Annual Status Report]

SUBRECIPIENT	Any person, organization or other entity that receives JTPA funds either directly or indirectly from the governor. Depending on local circumstances, the Private Industry Council (PIC), local elected official, or administrative entity may be a subrecipient. SDA grant recipients are a particular type of subrecipient. [ETA JTPA MIS Glossary; 20 CFR 626.4]
SUBSIDIZED EMPLOYMENT	Employment created in the public sector and in private for-profit or non-profit organizations, which is financed by the recipient's program funds. Subsidized employment includes work experience. NOTE: On-the-Job Training (OJT) is a reportable training activity, rather than subsidized employment. [CETA MIS Glossary]
SUMMER YOUTH EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING PROGRAM	A program for youth which is operated during the summer months and which may provide such services as (1) basic and remedial education; (2) institutional and on-the-job training; (3) work experience programs; (4) employment counseling; (5) occupational training preparation for work; (6) outreach and enrollment activities; (7) employability assessment; (8) job referral and placement; (9) job search and job club activities; (10) supportive services; and (11) any other employment or job training activity designed to give employment to eligible individuals or prepare them for, and place them in, employment. [JTPA Section 252]
SUPPORTIVE SERVICES	Services that are necessary to enable an individual eligible for training under JTPA, but who cannot afford to pay for such services, to participate in a training program funded under this Act. Such supportive services may include transportation, health care, special services and materials for the handicapped, child care, meals, temporary shelter, financial counseling, and other reasonable expenses required for participation in the training program and may be provided in-kind or through cash assistance. NOTE: Supportive services necessary to assist individuals in retaining employment may be provided for a period not to exceed six months following completion of training. [JTPA Sections 4 and 204]
TEENAGE PARENT	An individual who is under 20 years of age and who is responsible for the support of one or more dependent children. [JTPA Section 203]

TERMINATION	The separation of a participant from a given title of JTPA who is no longer receiving employment, training, or services (except post-termination services) funded under that title. NOTE: Individuals may continue to be considered as participants for a period of 90 days after last receipt of employment or training funded under a given title. [JTPA Annual Status Report]
TERMINATION/LAYOFF NOTICE RECIPIENT	An individual who has: a. Received a notice of termination or layoff from employment and is unlikely to return to his/her previous industry or occupation; or b. Received a notice of termination of employment as a result of permanent closure of a plant or facility. [ETA JTPA MIS Glossary; JTPA Section 302]
TRYOUT EMPLOYMENT	A type of entry employment experience under the youth exemplary programs, it refers to a formal opportunity to examine or investigate employment at private for-profit worksites, or at public and private worksites when for-profit worksites are not available. [JTPA Section 205]
UNEMPLOYED	An individual who did not work during the seven consecutive days prior to application for a JTPA program who made specific efforts to find a job within the past four weeks prior to application, and who was available for work during the seven consecutive days prior to application (except for temporary illness). [JTPA Annual Status Report; ETA JTPA MIS Glossary]
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION CLAIMANT	Any individual who has filed a claim and has been determined monetarily eligible for benefit payments under one or more state or federal unemployment compensation programs, and who has not exhausted his/her benefit rights or whose benefit year has not ended and who has not exhausted his/her benefit rights. [JTPA Annual Status Report]
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION ELIGIBLE	An individual who, on the date of certification of JTPA application information, has applied for unemployment compensation, and who has had earnings in at least two of the first four of the last five calendar quarters (with an employer who has paid Unemployment Insurance tax), who was separated through no fault of his/her own, and who is able and available for work. [ETA Handbook No. 303]

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION EXHAUSTEE	Any individual who has exhausted his/her unemployment compensation benefits (not including Extended, Additional State, or Federal Supplemental Benefits) for which he/she has been determined monetarily eligible. [ETA JTPA MIS Glossary]
UNSUBSIDIZED EMPLOYMENT	Employment not financed from funds provided under JTPA. [ETA JTPA MIS Glossary]
UPGRADE TRAINING	Training given to an individual who needs such training to advance above an entry-level or dead-end position. [ETA JTPA MIS Glossary]
VETERAN	An individual who served in the active military, naval, or air service, and who was discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable. NOTE: The term "active" means full-time duty in the Armed Forces, other than duty for training in the Reserves or National Guard. Any period of duty for training in the Reserves or National Guard, including authorized travel, during which an individual was disabled from a disease or injury incurred or aggravated in the line of duty, is considered "active" duty. [JTPA Section 4; ETA JTPA MIS Glossary]
VETERAN STATUS	See Disabled Veteran; Recently Separated Veteran; Service-Connected Disabled Veteran; Special Disabled Veteran; Veteran; Vietnam-Era Veteran.
VIETNAM-ERA VETERAN	A veteran any part of whose active military, naval, or air service was during the Vietnam era (August 5, 1964, through May 7, 1975). [38 USC 101(29)]
WAGNER-PEYSER	Federal legislation (1933) that established and maintained a national system of public employment offices and provided for a nationwide framework for public employment, as amended in JTPA Title V. [JTPA Section 501]
WELFARE RECIPIENT	An individual who receives or whose family receives cash payments under AFDC (SSA Title IV), General Assistance (state or local government), or the Refugee Assistance Act of 1980 (PL 96-212). (For performance standards purposes, this term excludes recipients of SSI (Title XVI.) [JTPA Annual Status Report]
WHITE (NOT HISPANIC)	A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East. [OMB]

YOUTH	An individual who is aged 16 through 21 [JTPA Section 203]. Individuals aged 14 and 15 may participate in preemployment skills training programs [JTPA Section 205] and summer youth programs [JTPA Section 253].
YOUTH EMPLOYABILITY ENHANCEMENT	An outcome for youth other than entered unsubsidized employment which is recognized as enhancing long-term employability and contributing to the potential for a long-term increase in earnings and employment. Outcomes which meet this requirement are restricted to the following: (1) entered non-Title II training; (2) returned to full-time school; (3) age 14-15 completed program objectives; or (4) completed major level of education. [JTPA Annual Status Report]
YOUTH EMPLOYABILITY ENHANCEMENT TERMINATIONS	A reporting category which refers to the number of youth participants who were terminated under one of the youth employability enhancement outcomes during a given reporting period. [JTPA Annual Status Report]

ABBREVIATIONS and ACRONYMS

AAP	Affirmative Action Program
ABE	Adult Basic Education
ADP	Automated Data Processing
ADS	Applicant Data System
AFDC	Aid to Families with Dependent Children
AFL-CIO	American Federation of Labor - Congress of Industrial Organizations
AHE	Average Hourly Earnings
API	Annual Planning Information
ASU	Area of Substantial Unemployment
AWE	Average Weekly Earnings
AWH	Average Weekly Hours
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics (U. S. Department of Labor)
BCOA	Bituminous Coal Operators' Association
CAA	Community Action Agency
CES	Current Employment Statistics Program (Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)
CETA	Comprehensive Employment Training Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
COLA	Cost of Living Allowance
CPI	Consumer Price Index (Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)
CPS	Current Population Survey (Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce)
CSS	Civil Service System, West Virginia Department of
CWBH	Continuous Wage and Benefit History
CY	Calendar Year
DHHS	Department of Health and Human Services, U. S.
DMV	Department of Motor Vehicles, West Virginia
DOE	Department of Education (could be state or federal, depending on preceding word(s) or letter(s) designation)
DOL	Department of Labor (could be state or federal, depending on preceding word(s) or letter(s) designation)

DOT	Dictionary of Occupational Titles
DUA	Disaster Unemployment Assistance
EB	Extended Benefits
EEO	Equal Employment Opportunity
EIS	Employer Information System
ERR	Employer Relations Representative
ES	Employment Service
ESAP	Employment Security Automation Plan
ESARS	Employment Security Automated Reporting System
ESD	Employment Service Division (West Virginia Department of Employment Security)
ETA	Employment and Training Administration (U. S. Department of Labor)
EUB	Extended Unemployment Benefits
F&A	Finance and Administration, West Virginia Department of
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FEIN	Federal Employer Identification Number
FIPS	Federal Information Processing Standards
FIRE	Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate
FMS	Financial Management System
FR	Federal Register
FS	Food Stamps
FT	Full Time
FTC	Federal Trade Commission
FUA	Federal Unemployment Account
FY	Fiscal Year
GAO	General Accounting Office
GATB	General Aptitude Test Battery
GED	General Equivalency (High School) Diploma
GNP	Gross National Product
GOCID	Governor's Office of Community and Industrial Development, West Virginia
GPO	Government Printing Office, U. S.
GSA	General Services Administration, U. S.
HHS	Health and Human Services, U. S. Department of
HUD	Housing and Urban Development, U. S. Department of

ICC	Interstate Commerce Commission
ICESA	Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies
INA	Information Not Available
IRS	Internal Revenue Service (U. S. Treasury Department)
JASR	JTPA Annual Status Report
JC	Job Corps
JFSR	JTPA Financial Status Report
JS	Job Service
JTPA	Job Training Partnership Act
LAUS	Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program (Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)
LBL	Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory
LER	Labor and Economic Research Section (Employment Service Division, West Virginia Department of Employment Security)
LMA	Labor Market Area
LMI	Labor Market Information
LSA	Labor Surplus Area
MIS	Management Information Service
MODS	Manpower Operations Data System
MSA	Metropolitan Statistical Area
NA	Not Applicable; Not Available
NLRB	National Labor Relations Board
NAPIC	National Association of Private Industry Councils
NATB	Non-Reading Aptitude Test Battery
NEA	National Education Association
NEC	Not Elsewhere Classified
NGA	National Governors' Association
NO	National Office
OAI	Old-Age Insurance (Social Security Administration, U. S. Department of Health and Human Services)
OASI	Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (Social Security Administration, U. S. Department of Health and Human Services)
OASDI	Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (Social Security Administration, U. S. Department of Health and Human Services)
OCR	Office of Civil Rights (U. S. Department of Labor)

OES	Occupational Employment Statistics
OIG	Office of the Inspector General
OJT	On-the-Job Training
OMB	Office of Management and Budget (Executive Office of the President of the United States)
PIC	Private Industry Council
PIK	Payment-in-Kind
PMLPC	Permanent Mass Layoff and Plant Closing Program
PSC	Public Service Commission
PT	Part Time
RA	Regional Administrator (Employment and Training Administration, U. S. Department of Labor)
RO	Regional Office
RRB	Railroad Retirement Board
SATB	Specific Aptitude Test Battery
SBA	Small Business Administration
SDA	Service Delivery Area
SESA	State Employment Security Agency
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
SJTCC	State Job Training Coordinating Committee
SOICC	State Occupational Information Coordinating Committee
SSA	Social Security Administration (U. S. Department of Health and Human Services)
SSI	Supplemental Security Income
SYEP	Summer Youth Employment Program
TAG	Technical Assistance Guide (Employment and Training Administration, U. S. Department of Labor)
TRA	Trade Readjustment Act of 1974
UC	Unemployment Compensation
UCFE	Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees
UCX	Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons
UI	Unemployment Insurance
UMW	United Mine Workers
UMWA	United Mine Workers of America
US	United States
USC	United States Code

USDOL	U. S. Department of Labor
USES	U. S. Employment Service
VA	Veterans Administration
VISTA	Volunteers in Service to America
VR	Vocational Rehabilitation
WBA	Weekly Benefit Amount
WC	Workers' Compensation, West Virginia Department of
WE	Week Ending; Week Ended
WV	West Virginia
WVDES	West Virginia Department of Employment Security
WVSOICC	West Virginia State Occupational Information Coordinating Committee
WVUC	West Virginia Unemployment Compensation

DATA SOURCE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Area Newspapers and Periodicals

Area Chambers of Commerce

Area Banks

Dictionary of Occupational Titles

Employers of West Virginia (Public and Private)

Trade and Union Organizations

United States Department of Commerce: Bureau of the Census; Bureau of Economic Analysis; and the National Weather Bureau

West Virginia Blue Book

West Virginia Library Commission

West Virginia Departments of:

- Agriculture
- Education
- Health
- Highways
- Human Services
- Motor Vehicles
- Tax
- Vocational Education

When you need workers, contact your local Job Service:

Beckley	300 Valley Drive, S	256-6792
Bluefield	5 Mercer Plaza	327-7155
Charleston	211 Broad Street	348-0342
Clarksburg	165 W Pike Street	627-2125
Elkins	7-11 Randolph Avenue	636-1810
Fairmont	109 Adams Street	363-5550
Huntington	914 Fifth Avenue	528-5525
Logan	195 Dingess Street	792-7010
Martinsburg	617 W King Street	263-3336
Morgantown	304 Scott Avenue	285-3120
New Martinsville	249 Clark Street	455-2280
Parkersburg	36th St at Murdoch Av	420-4525
Point Pleasant	225 Sixth Street	675-2770
Ronceverte	299 E Edgar Avenue	647-7415
Summersville	806 Broad Street	872-2950
Weirton	3828 Main Street	748-8500
Welch	23 Elkhorn Street	436/3131
Wheeling	22 Tenth Street	238-1045
Williamson	120 W First Avenue	235-4090

West Virginia Department of Employment Security
Labor and Economic Research Section, 112 California Avenue, Charleston 25305-0112
Telephone 348-2660

Department of Employment Security
Charleston West Virginia 25305-0112

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